

Alabama.

Race Relations-1937

Improvement of

Everybody In Town Invited

To Fete For Mayor Gunter

Joe Evans, George Schley, A. Frazier,

J. T. Alexander, P. E. Conley, H. L.

The committee in charge of arrangements made it clear yesterday that everybody was invited to the city hall Saturday night to witness the ceremonies of unveiling the bronze bust of Mayor Gunter and to participate in the elaborate ball which is to follow the brief program. The only citizens sent out during the week went to the guests who are to occupy seats on the stage. According to reports reaching City Hall, some of the citizens have been under the impression the dance would not be free or open to the public.

Among the 200 or more persons on the stage will be Mrs. James H. Hardaway, widow of former City Commissioner Hardaway, and Mrs. Patrick M. Ryan, widow of the man who conceived the idea of a bust in honor of Mayor Gunter. Invitations have also been sent to Governor and Senator Graves, members of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, other post Sunday night. State officials, county officers, and other leading citizens.

With L. D. Rouse as master of ceremonies, the program will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Inasmuch as most of the audience will have to stand on account of not having seats in the auditorium arena, the committee hopes to conclude the exercises in the shortest time possible. James S. Parrish, who will speak on "Our Mayor," and Mr. Gunter are to make the only addresses. Miss Virginia Cody will recite a poem, written especially for this occasion.

The National Guard band from Dothan will spend tomorrow in the city pepping up the downtown crowds for the big night celebration. Concerts and parades will be held throughout the afternoon.

A beautiful tribute to Mayor Gunter came yesterday from a group of negro citizens of Montgomery, who slumped on the floor, dead. A plan to attend the ceremonies. A section in the balcony has been reserved for the negroes.

"Representing the minority group it delights us to testify to the many outstanding virtues, the kindly attitude and the sympathetic services shown us individually and collectively by our Mayor," the statement reads. "Always his heart is right. Long may he live to shape the destiny of our city, and to cause it to be not only the city beautiful, but one where brotherly love holds sway and tolerance is the pass word."

The statement was signed by B. L. Loveless, J. S. Burch, H. C. Trenholm, W. T. Breeding, T. H. Randall, Aaron Hall, Dr. W. E. Gray, Dr. J. D. Harris, Lillian Dungee, J. A. Gibbs, J. H. Shaw, J. Quarterman, J. H. Alexander, O. L. Campbell, M. F. Moore, S. B. Richardson, A. Joiner, E. Sterrs,

Ministry of
Negro Janitor's Rites
To Be Held From
'White Folks Church'

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 12.—(AP)—Death brought honors today to Ed Wilson, negro church janitor, far beyond those he found in life.

In recognition of 43 years service, Ed's funeral will be preached tomorrow in the "white folks' church", and by the Rev. J. M. Alexander, who found the negro dead at his

The front sections of the fashionable South Highlands Presbyterian Church will be reserved for negroes, with the usual white congregation occupying rear benches. Ed's wife, Eliza, said "he belonged to the white folks" as she recalled how her husband used to tell her about "his church." The negro began work there in 1894, at the age of 23, the same year he got married.

Sunday night, as was his custom, Ed waited in a room at the rear of the church for services to end so he could put out the lights.

Dr. Alexander passed the building at 11 p.m. and noticed the lights were still burning.

"Instinctively I knew something had happened to Ed," the minister said. A search revealed the janitor slumped on the floor, dead.

As news of his death spread, members of the congregation who remembered the negro's unfailing courtesy and thoughtfulness decided his funeral should be held from the church he tended for so many years.

And so, tomorrow at 2 p.m., the negro's funeral will be held in the white church. His pallbearers will be the deacons and elders of the white congregation.

Race Relations-1937

Improvement of

Demopolis, Ala., Press
February 25, 1937

NEGRO SUBSCRIBERS—

The Fort Payne Journal, The Alexander the ball rolling and The Alexander City Outlook, The Roanoke Leader, The Roanoke Leader followed by the Roanoke Leader joined in to the Flora News, The Jasper Mountain Eagle keep it going. The three editors and The Sylacauga News are praising them—have checked their lists for negro selves for the fine bunch of readers they have among the negroes, pointing out that their regular negro subscribers are not the negroes you see in courts. In the Heart of the Black Belt it is hard to know just who are the negro readers of The Demopolis Times, with every home having one or more servants, but we do know that our regular paid negro subscribers are among the finest of their race and as polite and honest as most members of any race. Some day we are going to have more readers among the colored people.

Enterprise, Ala. Ledger
March 12, 1937

OUR CIRCULATION.

The Ledger doesn't like to boast, but we feel that we are justified when we tell you that our circulation is larger than at any time since before the depression, and each week the increase is gratifying. Based upon the usual assumption of the negro janitor who served the local elementary school five readers to each paper, almost ten thousand over such a long period. We do not blame them for won-people are reading The Ledger every week. This means that those who advertise through the paper's this explanation some time ago.

Another thing we might mention and that is that The Ledger has probably more Negro subscribers than any other newspaper published in all the Wiregrass section. As a matter of fact, we are informed by our solicitors that there is a pronounced interest on the part of Negroes and they as a whole renew their subscription just as gladly as the best of the white people.

We appreciate the generous support that is given us. We pledge anew our best efforts at all times to keep The Ledger just as good and clean as we know how to make it, and since we have been here for more than twenty years, we think we know pretty well what our people want.

Brewton, Ala., Standard
May 22, 1937

Our "Uncle Charlie" Fund

No doubt many of the readers of The Standard have wondered what has become of the fund which was started in 1936 to be used for the purpose of erecting a suit-

Alabama

Centreville, Ala., Press
March 25, 1937

Colored Subscribers

The Ft. Payne Journal started

the ball rolling and The Alexander City Outlook, The Roanoke Leader, The Roanoke Leader joined in to the Roanoke Leader.

keep it going. The three editors and The Sylacauga News are praising them—have checked their lists for negro selves for the fine bunch of readers they have among the negroes, pointing out that their regular negro subscribers are not the negroes you see in courts. In the Heart of the Black Belt it is hard to know just who are the negro readers of The Demopolis Times, with every home having one or more servants, but we do know that our regular paid negro subscribers are among the finest of their race and as polite and honest as most members of any race. Some day we are going to have more readers among the colored people.

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held from the leading white church in Marion; gorgeous flowers were in profusion, and fine carriages made up the cortege. On the floor of the Baptist State Convention in Alabama, rich slave-owners eulogized Henry as a hero. A large sum of money was raised and a high marble shaft, appropriately inscribed with an account of the negro's deed, was erected over Henry's grave in the cemetery at Marion.

The cases of Uncle Charley and Henry might be presented to the critics of the South as evidence of the fact that we draw no color lines on heroic and Christian lives.

effort would be made to raise as much money as possible for the purpose. Naturally, the larger the amount contributed the more imposing would be the stone.

Possibly there are others who have thought of contributing to the "Uncle Charlie" fund but have neglected

the courts.—The Flora News. Those papers find that their subscribers are not arrested and to do so up to the present. If so, such donations will still be welcomed and will be added to the amount on hand. They may be made through The Standard or to John R. Downing, treasurer of the fund.

out of trouble, but they see that The matter will be held open until June 1st, at which

crime does not pay on the one time, in line with its plan announced when originally pro- hand, and they are influenced to posing the fund, this newspaper will ask the five civic or

right living on the other hand. ganizations of Brewton—Rotary Club, Lions Club, Ameri- We have some negro subscribers can Legion, Civic League and Parent-Teachers Associa-

who have been taking the Demo-tion—to name one member each on a committee to pur- crat for twenty-five years and chase the memorial and designate a suitable inscription longer. And not one of them to be placed upon it.

that we have heard of, has ever The Standard is sure that everyone familiar with the been in trouble with the law. And services of the respected negro who died last year who

goes for the members of has contributed or may contribute to the fund before it is as well.—Greenclosed will feel that his or her donation has been made

for a most worthy purpose.

Florence, Ala., News

May 24, 1937

Two Negro Janitors

DOWN in Brewton, the white people are raising a fund to be used in buying a suitable memorial for "Uncle Charlie" Andrews, a negro who served as janitor of the elementary school in that town for many years.

The Brewton Standard is collecting the fund, which is entirely in the form of voluntary contributions, and from the present response there seems to be little doubt but that a handsome monument will be erected to this faithful black servant of the people who died last year.

"Uncle Charlie" brings to mind another negro of flood sufferers. Allowing a reasonable amount of time after that disaster, we again sidetracked the memorial fund effort in order that it might not conflict with the drive which then got under way to finance the Boy Scout movement here.

On the night of October 15, 1854, Howard College, then located in Marion, was burned, and some time, contributions have been received from time this young slave, only 23 years of age, plunged into the flaming building, awakened all of the young students, saw that they reached safety, and then fatally burned, flung himself 60 feet to the ground. Wealthy merchants, planters and doctors by the scores gathered for this boy's funeral, which was

In spite of no publicity being given to the subject in time, contributions have been received from time to time and the fund has grown to an amount that makes it possible to purchase and erect a stone that will be a fitting memorial to the faithful negro. It was stated at the outset that no definite goal would be fixed but that an

RACIAL RELATIONS AND MORAL JUSTICE

Turning back the pages of history, we gaze on those pages with shame that have written across them lines that bear testimony of racial dominance. The racial problem is not a new one. It is as old as recorded time. Through the infinite ages that have passed and up to our modern civilization, people have been realizing that slavery and racial domination are morally wrong and unwise politically and economically.

Looking at slavery from a moral point of view, Thomas Jefferson said: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

We as Americans should stand for human liberty. We should take as our mission the uplifting of society. God has sown in our soil the seed of human liberty. We should prepare for the harvest by ripening these seed. We should make it our solemn task to bring about a saner relations between the white race and the colored race. This is our mission. Shall we fulfill it?

Let us now catch a vision of the conditions of the negro in our country today. One of the gravest problems facing the negro today is poverty. The great majority of the negroes are still poor and dependent. Many of them own practically nothing; their earnings are meager and their standards of living very low. Insufficient clothing, unbalanced diet, and unsanitary dwellings leave the negro with scant hope of improvement. Such is our social system as exists today and such the conditions under it. These conditions offer a challenge to the white race of America. Shall we accept the challenge wholeheartedly and deliver the negro out of bondage so that he may see the vision and share with the white race the gift of an abundant civilization?

As we gaze at this impoverished race we wonder on what point of view we have to base our measures as to the attitude we have taken toward the negro. We can-

not base it upon the great document, The Declaration of Independence. We cannot base it upon that immortal masterpiece, The Constitution. The Constitution was amended so as to give equal voting and civil rights to the negro. We cannot base it upon the Bible because we can see readily that such passages as "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and "what ye have done to the least of these ye have done unto me," would certainly distort this argument. The white people have no justification upon which to base their views. They should say they are superior to the negro race mentally and physically. Even if this is true, they still have their moral obligations to fulfill to this inferior race,

It is often contented that the South is the cause of racial antagonism. This is untrue. Even though the South worked negroes as slaves, the North furnished

On the night of October 15, 1854, Howard College, then located in Marion, was burned, and this southward. All sections of America should band themselves together in one inseparable union with one aim in mind. And that aim should be better racial conditions in this country and put the negro on equal footing with the white people.

Of many problems confronting the people of America today, racial antagonism stands out as the most important of them all. It is more despotic than communism; more heartless than aristocracy; more selfish than bureaucracy. It preys upon the nation and works against it in the hour of calamity. Conscienceless, compassionate, and lacking wisdom, it impoverishes the nation as a whole.

It is hard to change our minds so quickly. But behind us lie the desert storms and ahead the first glimpses of green hills and pleasant fields. The voice of Him who died for us sounds in our ears. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." With His help we shall pass through the gate this time and begin in our own day, the foundation of a great civilization. This essay won first place in Talbird, president of Howard College.

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Wealthy merchants, planters and doctors by the scores gathered for this boy's funeral, which was held from the leading white church in Marion; gorgeous flowers were in profusion, and fine carriages made up the cortege. On the floor of the Baptist State Convention in Alabama, rich slave-owners eulogized Henry as a hero. A large sum of money was raised and a high marble shaft, appropriately inscribed with an account of the negro's deed, was erected over Henry's grave in the cemetery at Marion.

The cases of Uncle Charley and Henry might be presented to the critics of the South as evidence of the fact that we draw no color lines on heroic and Christian lives.—Tuscaloosa News.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 16, 1937

Brewton, Ala., Standard
June 17, 1937

Vestavia Gardens Committee Named To Buy Negro's Memorial To Be Opened To Negroes Sunday

The committee to select and purchase a memorial for Uncle Charlie Andrews with the fund raised by public subscription through The Standard

The gardens and grounds of Vestavia will be open to the Negroes Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. George Ward announced today, and they are invited to visit the gardens.

As a member from each of the five civic organizations in the city has held from the leading white church in Marion: gorgeous flowers were in profusion, and fine carriages made up the cortege. On the floor of the Baptist State Convention in Alabama, rich slave-owners eulogized Henry as a hero. A large sum of money was raised and a high marble shaft, approximately inscribed with an account of the negro's deed, was erected over Henry's grave in the cemetery at Marion.

This is an annual affair and in past years large groups of Negroes have taken the opportunity to go through the grounds. The flowers and shrubs are especially beautiful at the present time, and it is expected that a large number will attend again this year, he said.

All money collected for the memorial will be turned over to this committee which will, as stated, have charge of selecting and purchasing a suitable memorial to the old negro janitor of the elementary school of the city who died last year.

Two Negro Janitors

Down in Brewton, the white people are raising a fund to be used in buying a suitable memorial for "Uncle Charlie" Andrews, a negro who served as janitor of the elementary school in that town for many years.

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"Uncle Charlie" brings to mind another negro who was honored as few white men of his age have ever been honored in Alabama—Henry, slave of the late Dr. H. H.

Race Relations - 1937

California

Improvement of.

RACE RELATIONS COMMISSION IS ASKED IN BILL

Garner Lays Resolution

Before Senate

Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19—
Vice President John N. Garner laid
before the Senate last Wednes-
day a resolution of the Legislature
of California relating to the ap-
pointment of a commission to foster
better race relations and the desig-
nations of a better Race Relations
day.

By the resolution the California
legislature recommended to the
governor the appointment of a com-
mission of not more than fifteen
residents of the state representing
different racial groups "to foster
better race relations, greater racial
tolerance, more mutual respect and
more sympathetic cooperation" a-
mong all racial groups in California.

It was also recommended that the
governor establish by proclamation
each year a certain day of that
year upon which California citizens
"shall be requested to turn their
thoughts and activities, in public
as well as private gatherings," to
better race relations.

2-20-37

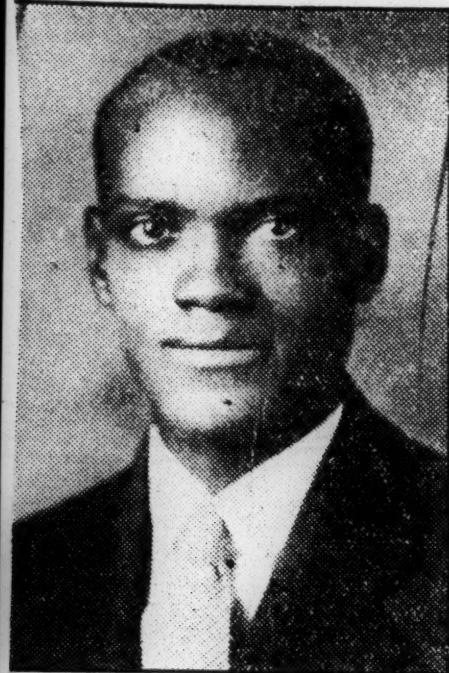
Change

Race Relations-1937

Emergency Peace Campaign

Improvement of

Peace Advocate To Function In Georgia



WARREN H. SCOTT

Field Secretary, Emergency Peace Campaign

"The security of the Negro, economically and politically, and the possibilities of development before him in all realms of life, are intimately tied up with the struggle against war."

Atlanta Record
That was the statement of author: Sir Evelyn Wunch, former editor of the Spectator magazine: Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet: G. G. Kullman, secretary of the Department of Education at Bennett College, recently. Mr. Scott is now in Atlanta, Ga., League of Nations: and C. C. Andrews, noted English associate as Field Secretary of the Emergency Peace Campaign, in charge of Negro work among the southern colleges.

"The time has now come when every man, whether he be Christian or not, to whatever race he belongs, has of necessity to face it," he said. "It has become a problem of how humanity itself is to survive."

Calling for Negroes especially to remember that they belong to the human family before they belong to the Negro race, Mr. Scott said:

"An inescapable challenge confronts each of us. There is no

more pressing issue before civilization today than the question of world peace."

2-23-37
Mr. Scott has had a long experience in international and interracial relations. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Drew University, he also studied at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, on a post graduate fellowship. For three years, he was international relations secretary of the Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland, and on his return to America became director of religious activities and instructor in history and religious education at Bennett college, for two years.

While with the Student Christian Movement, Mr. Scott's duties included the arranging of conditions favorable to the development of friendship between British and overseas students, integrating Christian students from other lands into the work of the Student Christian Movement, and helping to build a "bridge of understanding" between Christians and people of other religious faiths.

In England, Mr. Scott was a member of the executive committee of the Joint Council for the Promotion of Understanding between White and Colored people. He also made the acquaintance of several outstanding personalities, including: Sir Norman Angell, noted correspondent and

author; Sir Evelyn Wunch, former editor of the Spectator magazine: Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet: G. G. Kullman, secretary of the Department of Education at Bennett College, recently. Mr. Scott is now in Atlanta, Ga., League of Nations: and C. C. Andrews, noted English associate as Field Secretary of the Emergency Peace Campaign, in charge of Negro work among the southern colleges.

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Race Relations - 1937

Improvement of

Albertville, Ala. Herald

June 3, 1937

RACIAL RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH

For every ten white people in same property owners and some Union with equal liberty and America there is one negro. This few became wealthy negroes. justice for all. is the reason the negro is called I think the negro is the most Edna Smith (Jr. 3) The Tenth Man. The negro is a religious type person on earth. This essay won first place in the new-comer or alien, because his There are forty-four thousand Junior High School Contest ancestors began coming to America five hundred and eighty five hundred and eighty fiveducted by the Girls Hi-Y Club of negro churches in America. The Albertville High School. Some were with Columbus, Bal-negro does not forget his church It was written by Edna Smith boa, and Cortez; and there were He contributes to its needs and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John some with the explorers which attends it regularly. R. Smith of Albertville. settled Guatemala, Chile, Peru. Many negroes have become The Contest was a part of a and Venezuela. Negros settle great heroes in the wars in which nation wide contest sponsored by New Mexico and Arizona. They have fought. Many fought the Conference on Education and second settler in Alabama was in the Revolutionary War, and in Race Relations. negro. the War of Eighteen Twelve

Slavery was not so widely negroes fought gallantly. They spread until in sixteen hundred were always willing to risk their and nineteen when twenty negroes for the good of their country. negroes were landed at Jamestown.

Virginia. These negroes were in- We must give credit to the paper is that it steadily expresses the hope dentured servants who worked negroes for their most excellent that the two races will learn to live together for their freedom. In eighteen art, literature, and poetry. Some hundred there were a million of our greatest pictures have been painted by negroes. Some We confess we are optimistic. Partly been hundred and seven with the of our most thrilling stories have been written by negroes, because it is man's nature to build more earnest recommendation of President Thomas Jefferson Congress prohibited further importation of slaves. After this, many negroes were brought to America illegally; and in eighteen hundred and sixty the negro population had reached four million, four hundred and forty-one thousand. Then came the War Between the States, which was caused mostly by the question of slavery. Some of the slave holders treated their slaves kindly, while others were indifferent and cruel to their slaves.

Some people say and think that the negroes have been and will be a hinderance to America's success but I disagree with them. I think the negro has helped greatly in the economic development of our country. The negro must be given credit for his vast contribution of mechanical skill and labor. In eighteen hundred and sixty there were four hundred eighty six thousand free

General.

ter a meet in the South. A New York and later a Chicago audience responded to the call for fair play when Joe Louis fought white opponents. We predict that Dallas will be a good host to Johnson, Albritton and the other Negro track men. We dare to hope that every venture in race relations will be another step in the progress of the two races toward a common viewpoint.

Still Getting Better

One comment often made of this newspaper is that it steadily expresses the hope that the two races will learn to live together here in the United States in goodwill. We confess we are optimistic. Partly because it is man's nature to build more negro poets have at different times been awarded beautiful medals and gifts for their poems. Their poems are treasured daily occurrence, we are sure things are over the world. There are many beautiful songs and pieces of music composed by negroes, and In the current news is the story of an

today we have many famed ne-athletic meet to be held in Texas, at Dallas. Some of the best track men in vari-

ous events will participate, among them negroes ten years old and older. For years athletes from white were gainfully employed. Half of these worked on farms, and southern schools have participated in the rest were working at some northern meets where Negroes competed.

The two found worth in each other. At

The negroes are given a much better education now than they received in former times; however, the negroes should be given more educational opportunities. was a man-to-man tribute the latter paid civil rights, and privileges than they now have.

Let us forget our racial prejudices. The same Father made us all — equal rights were confer-

Now comes the next step—Negroes en-

Race Relations-1937 Improvement of.

Waco, Ga., Telegraph
January 17, 1937

HE LIKES NEGROES

A number of men gathered about the big stove in the general store of J. H. Davis and Son at Houston Lake were discussing experiences in dealing with Negroes who defied the law. They told them of some of the tragedies resulting from such defiance, and for my part I like them as a law abiding citizens.

Uncle Jerry Davis, at eighty-five years of age, listened to what the younger men had to say. As they talked he ran over in his mind the experiences he had with Negroes from reconstruction days on down to the present. He has worked for colored people everywhere like Mr. Davis. And especially those colored people who for he has been a farmer, a miller, a ginner, and a sawmill man, and has operated big business around the lake during all of his years.

"I don't care what the record shows, boys," he said, "I like the Negro. Treat him right for worthy people of any race to be looked and he is likely to treat you right. I have had upon and treated like the unworthy ones. And some who were not good. They wouldn't do their best yet this has been the lot of the worthy colored work properly and wouldn't try, but these were people in previous years. The exception, and I didn't have any trouble even with the bad ones. I made it a rule not to embarrass one by discharging him in the presence of others, and making him feel bad because others were hearing what I was having to say to him. "treat him right," is welcomed by the colored If I couldn't get along with him and if he did people everywhere. And it is welcomed most not do his work to suit me, I talked to him privately and told him to get him another home as right like any other people. By showing the Negroes this consideration I did not make enemies of them, and even those that I have had to discharge soever and wheresoever it is found, by all seemed to feel friendly toward me and to wish me well in after years. I have no unkind feeling toward them. They have been worthy of our kindness, and for my part I like them as a people."

"I LIKE THE NEGRO"

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

In The Macon Telegraph and News of January 17, in Mr. Anderson's "Around the Circle" I read that:

"A number of men gathered about the big stove in a general store of J. H. Davis and Son at Houston Lake were discussing experiences in dealing with Negroes who defied the law. They told of some of the tragedies resulting from such defiance, and the conversation was not calculated to improve the reputation of some Negroes as law abiding citizens.

"Uncle Jerry Davis at eighty-five years of age, listened to what the younger men had to say. As they talked he ran over in his mind the experiences he had with Negroes from reconstruction days on down to the present. He has worked all sorts of labor, expert and otherwise, for he has been a farmer, a miller, a ginner and a sawmill man, and has operated big business around the lake during all of his years.

"I don't care what the record shows boys," he said, "I like the Negro. Treat him right and he is likely to treat you right. I have had some who were not good. They wouldn't do their work properly and wouldn't try, but these were the exception and I didn't have any other sections of Walker County. However, they abide in the presence of others and making him feel bad because others were hearing what I was having to say to him. If I couldn't get along with him and if he didn't do his work to suit me, I talked to him privately and told him If properly understood the

General.

to get him another home as soon as he could.

By showing the Negroes this consideration, I did not make enemies of them, and even those that I have had to discharge seemed to feel friendly toward me and to wish me well in after years. I have no unkind feeling toward them. They have been worthy of our kind- of some of the tragedies resulting from such de-ness, and for my part I like them as a

negro has many excellent qualities to recommend him, while he doubtless has, like his white brother, many faults. He is usually agreeable, friendly, jovial, neighborly and usually intensely religious. His religion may wane at times (again like his white brother's), but is happily renewed upon occasion and serves him in season, and out of season—again much as it does his white brother.

No class of people take their religion more seriously than the superstitious colored people. Engage him in conversation at any time, when he is at labor or at play, and soon he will divert your attention to his abiding faith in Diety. There is no question but that the Bible is his Book of Books, and he takes delight and great pride in referring to its teachings. Whether he understands it or not he takes it as his guide of faith and practice. The negro as we know him has only been out of heathenism—not to say, barbarism—some two or more centuries, many of them of a much shorter duration of time.

And now let us note what the colored man has done and is doing for the nation, particularly throughout the South. It is safe to say that a large portion of the cotton of commerce is produced by the toil of the negro. The negro and the mule are inseparable companions. They know and understand each other. That loud, jovial, spontaneous, sometimes half - inarticulate conversation, among the negroes at work, is apparently well understood by the mule, and, seemingly, they love it, and vice versa, the negro loves the braying of the mule. Not only is he the chief cotton grower of the nation, but

he raises wheat, corn, potatoes, hay and other crops that for the young generations to feed man and beast. He and realize that negroes were purchased and sold like cattle in most of the menial work this country less than seventy-five years ago. No doubt there on the plantations and on the was at the county seat prior farm, and what is more, they to the war a slave market do it uncomplainingly — and where they could be purchased this is no small recommendation, and where they were

set up for sale to the highest bidder and auctioned off as

man has aided largely in the construction of our railroads other property. This was a custom in all sections of the South before the War Between the States.

heat and the winter's cold to The following quotations on make it possible to operate prices for negroes as prevail the great railroad systems oiled in days of slavery is taken the South. They are the choice from a newspaper of the state of servants throughout the printed in ante-bellum days: South; furnish fuel for fires. "No. 1 men, 20 to 26 years does the laundry and any other old, \$1,459 to \$1,500. menial work required of "Best grown girls, 17 to 20 them. Hence, is not a race years old, \$1,150 to \$1,250. that thus makes itself useful "Likely families and also entitled to receive our kind girls and boys command highest consideration and praise? prices as there are several

There are a great many gentlemen in the market who uses among the colored people are purchasing for their plan-

ple. The South has produced quite a few. Especially has The number of slaves in the the race furnished specialists county (Walker) in 1850—ten in poetry and music; geniuses years before the Civil War, as business men, as writers was 795 males and 869 fe-

males, total, 1664. There were Roland Hayes, while not a native of Walker County, was 19 free colored females.

born and reared in an ad- The number of colored people joining county—Gordon. Heple in the county in 1930 was is recognized as one of the as follows: Males, 1178; world's greatest tenors today, males, 1171; or an increase having filled engagements in 648 in some eighty years.

all parts of the world. As a young man he lived in Chattanooga and wrought along with others of his race in an iron foundry. His voice has made him famous and wealthy.

Many of the earlier pioneers brought slaves with them when they came to the country. There are many anti-bellum houses still standing within Walker County, which were erected in whole or in part

Rossville, Ga., Journal
February 18, 1937

The Negro Is A Part of The Sunny South

The negro is a part of the South—in fact a large part of the State of Georgia, for if we recall correctly the last government census gave us more than a million — more than any other state. He is, therefore, a part of every Southern community, though we recall correctly the last government census gave us more than a million — more than any other state. He is, therefore, a part of every Southern community, though

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

THE SUPREME COURT AND RACIAL PEACE IN THE SOUTH

Editor The Advertiser:

There is one very vital matter in connection with the Supreme Court controversy which I have not seen alluded to in any newspaper, and that is the race question in the South. I do not believe the relationship between the white people and the negroes in the South has been better since the War Between the States than it is today. And that friendly and peaceful relationship is due largely to the fact that certain very sensible laws governing these relationships have been passed by the several States in the South, tested in the courts, declared to be constitutional, and to a very large extent accepted without further protest. Some of these laws which were the very foundations of the structure of white supremacy were carried to the United States Supreme Court. Now this question occurs to me: "Would a court of the type which President Roosevelt would probably appoint sustain these laws?" or putting the question in reverse: "Isn't it reasonable to assume that his appointees would be of the Tugwell-Hopkins-Frankfurter type of liberals, and isn't it a ten to one safe bet that this type of liberal would play havoc with any Southern States law which undertakes to keep "social justice" from the negro?" You may reply by referring to Roosevelt's Georgia home, his Southern leaders, Southern sympathies, etc., but let me remind you the Democrats may not always be in power, and since 1850 there has always been a strong and powerful element in the Republican Party ever ready to force social equality on the South.

When Theodore Roosevelt was running for President on the Bull Moose ticket, I heard him say in a speech in Montgomery: "The Republican Party? Why there is no such party—it's dead beyond resurrection", and yet, four years later the Democratic candidate for president was overwhelmingly defeated, and not until 1932 was the Republican Party dead again. So I am not so sure that party is dead "beyond resurrection", and if it should ever come to life you may be sure there will be a plenty of the old venom against the South. Then, with a Supreme Court, packed with ultra liberal judges fairly dripping "social justice" from every pore of their self-righteous bodies, what will become of your "Jim Crow" laws, your separate school laws, and other such laws which we, of this generation take as a matter of course along with the sunshine and the Summer showers, but which cost our fathers many sleepless nights, the courts from time to time, contested inch by inch by fanatical "liberals."

But you don't have to wait for a Republican administration to see some of the handwriting on the wall. Rock-ribbed Republican Pennsylvania through all the decades of Republican rule never had laws compelling hotels to accept negro guests or suffer damages—but as soon as the Democratic administration of Democratic Governor Earl (mentioned frequently as a possible successor to President Roosevelt) got into power, such a law was passed and has the vigorous approval and backing of the Governor.

How any Southern Senator or Congressman who has ever heard or read of the problems of Reconstruction can swallow this dangerous proposal is

beyond my power of comprehension. Surely the Alabama Legislature will not go on record approving this dangerous change.

LIFELONG DEMOCRAT.

The Right Direction

A New Basis

Race relations, once on the basis of superior and inferior, were bound to develop friction as Negroes earned the right to be treated as individuals of merit. For leaving again its refreshing feeling of interdependence and goodwill. As the two on but its unfairness doomed it. Both races know each other better, they find groups were certain to drop a special rule much in each other to admire. Given time for the general one. *4-23-37*

enough, their better judgment will replace Today evidences of the new order are to

prejudice with appreciation.

be seen on every side. Last Sunday afternoon when the guest soloist of the and blacks is the reasonable requirement Philadelphia Symphony orchestra was in the United States where by reason of announced over the radio to an audience citizenship they have common ideals and numbering millions, it was "Marian common interests. If workable and ad-Anderson, one of the world's great sing-vantageous here, tolerance will spreaders." She is a Negro woman, the daughter throughout the world.

With immediate personal good at stake, and international amity a possibility, Negroes have every incentive to do their best to make the felicitations of Interracial Sunday extend throughout the year. They can help the situation and they must.

A race is like an individual. Its advancement depends upon effort, both subjective and objective.

Even its foolish members see how they will be helped if "Elijah." Of the vast audience that gathered, a number were white. They assembled, were thrilled by the rendition, before others can give their respect, there exchanged comments and departed each must be something worth respecting. Im-to his own home, with no special effort provement within the group is in Negroes' on the part of anybody to insist that there will be a plenty of the old venom against the own hand. They must not neglect it were differences in race.

In politics, the one field depended upon to keep the Negro a "live issue," there is more and more man-to-man consultation without respect to the color line. In labor, the C. I. O. from its very beginning has gone on record officially as being opposed to differences in the treatment of workers because of their color. The spreading of chain stores into Negro neighborhoods, especially by the Negro personnel some of them have, means another bit of mutuality in race relations.

From the master-and-man stage to mutual respect is a great change for both races. It is too much to expect all individuals in either race to keep step with it. Some Negroes would have had Marian

Anderson announced as a Negro. They Progress is by fits and starts. Both sides will have their laggards. But one thing is certain—race relations are coming which now points out every Negro forming more and more to the general offender, the only group subjected to rule which governs conduct among people. Anderson announced as a Negro. They Progress is by fits and starts. Both sides will have their laggards. But one thing is certain—race relations are coming which now points out every Negro forming more and more to the general offender, the only group subjected to rule which governs conduct among people. At the same time people who respect each other. There are whites who resist the movement toward valuing a man for his accomplishments. One C. I. O. union, the waiters of Detroit, persuaded Negroes to join and then went to employers arguing for all-white crews because Negroes would have to be paid the same wage, an act of treachery, which they justify toward Negroes, but would not toward whites.

Having so much, Negroes have demonstrated that they can do more. When they have done it, it will be up to their neighbors to meet them half way. In that day, instead of wishes there will be the generous encouragement born of the expectation that the Negroes of this day and age will be contributors to mankind as their race was when it pioneered in iron work.

Race Relations-1937

Improvement of

White Southerner

Gives His Life To

Save Two Negroes

Georgia.

VILLA RICA, Ga.—Three men—one white—were in a railroad tank thirty feet deep, painting the walls with tar. *10-16-37*

Suddenly there was a crackle of flame which spread with the rapidity of an explosive. A narrow ladder went up to the top of the tank and ~~safety~~ so narrow that only one man could climb it at a time.

F. L. Hill, white foreman, for the Southern Railroad stood back and ordered his Negro assistants up the ladder. They got out without injury. Hill was overcome by fumes and was burned to death before assistance could reach him.

Race Relations - 1937
Improvement of.

Macon, Ga., received
January 23, 1937

"I LIKE THE NEGRO"

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

In The Macon Telegraph and News of January 17, in Mr. Anderson's "Around the Circle" I read that:

"A number of men gathered about the big stove in a general store of J. H. Davis and Son at Houston Lake were discussing experiences in dealing with Negroes who defied the law. They told of some of the tragedies resulting from such defiance, and the conversation was not calculated to improve the reputation of some Negroes as law abiding citizens."

"Uncle Jerry Davis at eighty-five years of age, listened to what the younger men had to say. As they talked he ran over in his mind the experiences he had with Negroes from construction days on down to the present. He has worked all sorts of labor, expert and otherwise, for he has been a farmer, a miller, a ginner and a sawmill man, and has operated a big business around the lake during all of his years.

"I don't care what the record shows boys," marily for use by teachers of civics in the public schools, this he said, "I like the Negro. Treat him right information will be equally helpful in the preparation of ser- and he is likely to treat you right. I have mons, addresses, and programs on race relations. The Com- had some who were not good. They wouldn't mission announces that sample copies of "Population Prob- do their work properly and wouldn't try, but these were the exception and I didn't have any trouble even with the bad ones. I made it a rule not to embarrass one by discharging him including the above, are available for ten cents, and are especially recommended to those desiring to observe February 14 as Race Relations Sunday.

Negro of the New South

Deer
The University Negro of the new South By showing the Negroes this consideration, I was much in evidence at a city auditorium did not make enemies of them, and even those that I have had to discharge seemed to feel friendly toward me and to wish me well in Music for the occasion was furnished by after years. I have no unkind feeling toward the band of Fletcher Henderson, a quiet-spoken, intelligent Georgia Negro who often people."

After reading and thinking over this fine conversation that was carried on at Houston with his wife to Macon for a family reunion, Lake and the uncommon stand that Mr. Davis long has been a pioneer in Negro education, took I thought what a fine thing it would be to have fine white men, with kind consideration for colored people everywhere like Mr. Davis. And especially those colored people who labor so hard to live honest, clean and upright

It is very unkind and unfortunate as well for worthy people of any race to be looked upon and treated like the unworthy ones. And yet this has been the lot of the worthy colored people in previous years.

They have been dumped over into the lake of injustices with the unworthy ones.

I am sure the kind expression of Mr. Davis, "treat him right," is welcomed by the colored people everywhere. And it is welcomed most heartedly. For colored people like to be treated right like any other people.

The sprig of unity should be cultivated when- ever and wheresoever it is found, by all was much laughter, but modulated laughter,

races. For if humanity would reap the fruit of unity, the tree of unity must be cultivated.

Taking all things under consideration colored people generally are worthy of all the kind considerations that can be given them from the American white people.

May God bless Mr. Davis for his kind consideration of the Negro.

Macon.

REV. J. H. KURTZ.

Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

April 12, 1937

HONORING PUTNAM NEGRO

Monday April 5, was the 78th birthday of "Uncle Jack" Montgomery, esteemed colored citizen of Eatonton and Putnam county. The Gordon Calloway Bible class of the Eatonton Baptist church and the local Kiwanis club joined together to express for the white citizens of the town and county their appreciation for his long and useful life.

A committee from the two organizations composed of M. S. Shivers, J. O. Collier, Frank A. Dennis, W. W. Walker, J. M. Gregory, J. L. Adams, B. G. Thomson went down to Uncle Jack's restaurant and Frank A. Dennis speaking for the Bible class presented him with a silver vase with this inscription, "Presented to Jack Montgomery, April 5, 1937, in appreciation for your good citizenship, and as a leader of your race in Putnam county, by the G. B. Calloway Bible Class."

W. W. Walker, president of the Kiwanis club, presented him with a Bible inscribed with the signatures of all members of the club, saying "We are presenting the best book to the best Negro in Putnam county."

Uncle Jack, as he is affectionately known was born prior to the War Between the States, born in slavery he lived through the arduous days of reconstruction and to see his race become an independent factor in the county's economic life. For more than fifty years he has run a restaurant in Eatonton, frequently being called upon to aid his white friends by the preparation of barbecues, fish and steak suppers and other delectable dishes for which he is well known. He sold the first ice cream, and retailed the first ice when it was shipped in from the north, before there was a single ice factory in Georgia.

His influence with his own race has been one of beneficent kindness and understanding. He has sought in every way to better them, he has lived and preached co-operation between the races, humbly striving to fill his own place with credit. A devout Christian, his devotion to his church is an example for every one, he has served as deacon and Sunday school superintendent of colored Baptist.

Many years ago he bought his own little home and at odd times has kept it in repair, planted his garden, raised his chickens, kept a cow, and grew flowers that were the envy of many. His wife, an expert seamstress, aided him in every way. His family of children have grown up and have the respect of all who know them. They have one son, a mail carrier in Albany, Ga.

All citizens irrespective of creed or color are devoted to Uncle Jack and appreciate him for what he is, an honorable man and a good citizen.

WHEN THE RACES STUDIED TOGETHER

In calling the rolls of the charter membership of Mt. Olive and Turkey Creek churches the roll of the charter membership of Old Green Pond African Methodist church would just about be included.

The old Negroes in most of the country churches had a place to worship in the same building with their white folks, and they had the same preaching. They were brought up in the same principles of good citizenship, as were the sons and daughters of their masters, and they tried to adhere to these principles throughout their long and useful lives. They sought also to the best of their knowledge and ability to pass on to their children the things they themselves had been taught. The effect is shown today. In almost every community may be found descendants who stand high in the estimation, not only of the other Negroes, but of white people as well. Mt. Olive and Green Pond are merely symbolic, or typical. No complete history of Georgia can ever be written without giving the rightful place to

Men such as Fletcher Henderson's father, who sat proudly on the stage with his son, and there were "pardon me's" when years ago knives might have been flashed.

Men such as Fletcher Henderson's father, who sat proudly on the stage with his son, are due credit for the elevation of the southern Negro. They have stuck by the South—they have realized the need of intelligent race leaders below the Mason-Dixon line.

the faithful slaves whose brawn, and in many of its grandfathers and great-grandinstances, brain, changed a wilderness into a culti-fathers and is willing to stand up vated land.

Good cooks, housekeepers, maids, and laundresses were found among nearly all of the families.

After many years of rambling Nathan Foreman had a yearning to go back to the old Mt. Olive section and get "Old Mammy" to cook another meal, such as he remembered from the distant past. He thus describes a visit to "Aunt Mary" in Georgia.—Fayetteville Observer.

With as little noise as possible with the brand of cyar I was drivin I came to a halt in front of the old house—old "Wes" was dozing on the front porch as peacably as the summer sun and flies would let him—

"Hello there, you old humbug, how you come on?"

"In de name or goodness, who dat knows me?"

"Wouldn't you like to know."

"Hee, hee, heeah! Thot ole Wes wudn't know you, did you, honey?—git out'n dat contrapshun and come in dis house. Boy, Ise glad to see you—Hyar, Mary, come out hyar and see who done come to life."

"Aunt Mary" came slowly and officiously—not aiming to be taken by too great surprise—with the palm of a time-worn hand shading the dimming eyes—"speak ob de debil and he imp'sll pear—come to ole Mary, boy, one mo time fo I leaves dis sinful worl fo manshuns in de sky."

"I'm hungry, got anything to eat, aunt Mary?"

"Lissen at dat boy—ain't change a mite in fawty yars; sho, us got sump'n teat—jes time he hit de do he axin bout some grub—jes lak he allus done wen he wus lil boy—allus hongry. Git yosef out to de woodpile, Wes, an git some splinters an whilse you is gittin de stove good en hot I see ef I cain roll out some biskits dat'll make dis boy slap he own gramma. Come on in de kitchen an tell ole Mary bout ever las one er de folks. Staht fum whar you is, an go all de way back. Yas, sur, many is de time I is hatter take you cross mah checked apun an warm up yo pants ter keep you out'n debilmint whilse yo mama wus busy wid de sewin an sich lak as dat. Den, hit look lak you is gittin wusser an wusser, spite er all dat. Come way fum dat cawfy, Wes, an git yosef down to de spring-house an fetch dat pitcher er butter milk up hyar—whar is vo raisin at, nohow!"

Shot At Sunrise.

When a mob of 400 armed men down in Georgia found it necessary to shoot a 75-year-old negro who was arguing with them about searching his home for a fugitive one of the bullets struck and seriously wounded John W. Underwood, 25, mayor of Mt. Vernon, who was trying to act as a peacemaker.

Now the shooting of one negro more or less down in Georgia is nothing very unusual. That state suffered more than others under the iron-heel of reconstruction and has been recovering more slowly from the racial ill-feeling which was imposed upon it from the outside.

But the truly remarkable feature of the Mt. Vernon affair is the wounding of the mayor.

It has not been customary for the officials of Georgia towns to interfere with the boys when they got to hankering for a hanging or a shooting or a bunting.

But Mayor Underwood was just a baby when the Leo Frank business was running Georgians wild.

His youth indicates a new way of thinking on the part of a new generation of Georgians and his action indicates that new generation possesses all the intestinal fortitude

Race Relations - 1937

North Carolina

Improvement of.

Manteo, N. C., Dare Co. Tim.
October 1, 1937

IT HAPPENED IN THE SOUTH

At Hatteras an old negro man recently died. He was a quiet-mannered, honest citizen, who knew his place, yet moved freely among the white people. He held the respect and esteem of every citizen. He was honest and industrious, and frugal, and while in health was independent. In his last illness white people went to his home and nursed him, provided for his comfort, and welfare, and when he died, they buried him with all the reverence and esteem they would have given one of their own. And school was dismissed for his funeral, and the whole neighborhood gathered to pay respect to his ashes.

This was in Dare County, North Carolina, Southern U. S. A. We don't know that the people at Hatteras are much different from people anywhere else. We just believe this old negro man so lived that no citizen could fail to respect him. One old negro like that can do more for the negro race than all the Joe Louises in the world; can do more than every negro preacher and writer who clamors for social equality with white; and can serve his race and his fellowmen better than any teacher who tries to horn his pupils in on white folks programs.

Tom Angell came nearer winning social equality with white folks than any negro we ever heard of, and nobody ever knew of his demanding any rights. He so lived that everybody accorded him his rights and a few privileges. Hatteras lost a gentle friendly soul, who will be missed as much as any negro man may be missed.

WHITE MAN'S DEATH

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
December 10, 1937

MOURNED BY NEGROES

Greensboro Daily News
(Special to Daily News)
AN EXAMPLE OF
RACE COOPERATION.

Wilson, Sept. 20. — Robert L. Rice, recently died here. Yesterday it was revealed that he willed his entire estate to his wife.

But that is not the story.

The negroes of Wilson are still sorrowing over the death of the white man. — Robert L. Rice, recently died here. Yesterday it was revealed that he willed his entire estate to his wife.

For years Rice had done much for the negro housing problem in Wilson, renting his houses more cheaply, perhaps than others. He rented houses to negroes here. Rice saw that his houses were screened and that they were as modern as he could make them for the colored people.

At Christmas time he would give each of his tenants a week's rent free, and did many other kind things for the negroes of the town. It is understood that his wife will keep the good work of her husband up.

Negro leaders here have a broad vision for their races as exhibited in the almost Herculean undertaking

mischief to do and they are endeavoring to equip the vocational building so that school may attract Negro boys and girls who are not interested in the more intellectual pursuits to learn a useful trade. They realize that the use of leisure time is a big factor in the development of character in youth and they have provided a supervised recreation center with the aid of WPA where leisure hours may be spent in wholesome play.

In the Citizen-Times the next morning there appeared a heart-moving letter from Professor J. H. Michael, Principal of the Hill Street School, calling attention to repeated and successful protests to the City Council by white citizens against every proposal made to provide a recreational center for Negroes, the latest of these protests being against the purchase of a tract near the Negro High School on Hill Street for a recreational park.

I should prove unworthy of your praise and of the esteem of the Negroes of Asheville, if I should remain silent in the face of this situation.

Being a property owner, I can well understand the objection of property owners to any action on the part of the City Council that would injure the value of their property. It is not a question that should be settled without regard to their interests. The brunt of it should be borne by the community, for it vitally concerns the interests and the bounden obligation of the community.

He is blind indeed who fails to see that our present policy of injustice to the Negroes is sowing seeds that will do our city deeper injury than can be measured by the standards of material values. If we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind. The ills of the world today are largely the fruit of racial injustice and consequent racial conflict. Our children and our children's children will reap the baneful harvest of our sowing.

The City Council should not rest, we should not permit them to rest, until a solution to this vital question has been found. A recreational park for the Negroes must be provided somewhere, somehow.

R. F. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the Interracial Commission of Asheville.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1937.

The Negro citizens who, in a resolution presented to the town board of commissioners Tuesday evening, deplored the burglaries by seven Negro youths in Smithfield, are to be commended for their attitude and for their efforts to prevent such occurrences.

Asheville, N. C. Times
December 17, 1937

Readers' Referendum

A MATTER OF RACIAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Editor of The Times:

In your editorial of Dec. 11 in praise of my ministry in Asheville, which I warmly appreciate, but of which I cannot claim to be worthy, you say of me, "The results of his counsel, sympathy and understanding as a member and chairman of the Interracial Commission of Asheville

Race Relations - 1937
Improvement of.

North Carolina

Project Roads Named for Three Negro Leaders.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
December 27, 1937

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 27, 1937

**NAME PROJECT ROADS
FOR NEGRO LEADERS**

~~Roanoke Farm~~ Drives Named
for Preacher, Business Man
and Teacher

The names of three North Carolina Negro leaders were given to three new roads cut through the Tillery Area of the Roanoke Farms Resettlement project in Halifax County to serve Negro farmers who will occupy that section of the project.

Silver Lane, Merrick Road and Inborden Drive are the names of the roads after "Negro citizens whose useful careers should serve as examples to residents of this new community," according to George S. Mitchell, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

Silver Lane is named for Joseph Silver, 81-year-old Negro preacher and agricultural leader who, about 35 years ago, headed a group of eight Negroes who bought a 2,000-acre tract of land in Western Halifax on credit, divided it into farms, paid his race. Some 35 years ago Silver for it and have made good, independent livings.

Merrick Road was named after the late John Merrick, who rose from hod carrier and barber to become president of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company in Durham. Merrick has been called the best known Negro in North Carolina.

Inborden Drive bears the name of T. S. Inborden, one of the founders and for a number of years principal teacher in the Bricks School for Negroes, located near Tillery. Inborden is now principal of the school which is now being run with State funds, but for a number of years, he and his associates were running a farm life school, training thousands of Negro boys and girls to become blacksmiths, carpenters, mechanics, homemakers and farmers. Some also became teachers, dentists and physicians.

The Tillery Area of the Roanoke Farms Project is for 125 Negro families and is located on the Roanoke River a few miles south of Halifax. The farms average about 60 acres each and houses and barns have been completed on about 50 of the farm units, now occupied.

New Roads Are Named to Honor Negro Leaders

Silver lane, Merrick Road and Inborden drive are names given by the farm security administration to three new roads cut through the Tillery area of the Roanoke farms resettlement project, Halifax county, to serve negro farmers who will occupy that particular section of the project.

"The three roads are named for negro citizens whose useful careers should serve as examples to residents of this new community," said George S. Mitchell, regional director of the farm security administration,

Silver lane is named for Joseph Silver, 81-year-old negro preacher and agricultural leader who, about 35 years ago, headed a group of eight negroes who bought a 2,000-acre tract of land in Western Halifax on credit, divided it into farms, paid his race. Some 35 years ago Silver for it and have made good, independent livings.

Merrick road is named for the late John Merrick, known for his leadership in this state in negro commercial life. From humble hod carrier and barber he worked his own way up the ladder, built up and became president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company.

Inborden Drive is named for T. S. Inborden, one of the founders and for a number of years principal teacher in the Bricks school for negroes, located near Tillery. Among Professor Inborden's writings is a short history of that school, an institution which has had a marked influence for good in that section of the state.

Race Relations.

OKlahoma

Improvement of.

The Growth of Brotherhood

Conditions are rapidly changing in Oklahoma in the field of race relations, and in many ways these changes are coming more rapidly than the average black man can appreciate and understand. The newer vision of white citizens is evidenced in their increasing interest taken in the black man's views on public questions and a willingness to sit around the council table and discuss matters with him.

The real truth is that the spirit of the Oklahoma Negro is today not up to the level of white liberalism. We mean to say this: White people are willing now to give Negroes equality of opportunity on a level above that for which black men have the spirit to ask.

It was Charles Lamb who said, "I cannot hate a man I know." All over Oklahoma in white churches, schools and in public forums, as never before, white people are evincing a desire to hear what black folk think about things. In our recent two weeks trip over the state in the interest of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in fully half of the meetings white people came out in large numbers, and in every instance, the majority of those who came joined the Association.

There is but one answer to this changing attitude. It means a new day for both black and white in the Southland. There is no question regarding the sincerity of purpose motivating this developing friendship. White people are understanding the thoughts, objectives and purpose of black people in a way impossible in the old days when a deaf ear was turned to black psychology and reasoning.

And if one should be pessimistic as to the actual trend towards higher realms of racial behaviorism in Oklahoma, none can doubt the very definite growth of our judicial conscience, following perusal of the recent decision of Judge Fletcher Riley on the question of segregation, and still more recently the vote of Representative Lyle Boren in the Congress of the United States, which had for its purpose the removal of the anti-lynching bill of Representative Gavan of New York, from the Judiciary Committee to the floor of the House, where it may be voted on. We who live in this state can remember when such a vote would have meant political suicide to an Oklahoma congressman. This vote of Congressman Boren is not a compliment alone to his moral courage, but also to the enlightened level of thinking to which his constituency has arisen.

For two races to live together in complete brotherhood and good will is not a new experience for the world. Down below the equator in Brazil, our neighbors to the south have approximated such a standard. In a land where black men were formerly slaves today the two races live together in obvious peace and happiness.

It was but natural following a bloody internecine conflict, such as characterized the Civil War in the United States, that strained relationships would follow, as we have known, and been the victims of for the past 70 years.

Slowly, but surely, the men and women of both races, who tasted of the bitterness of Reconstruction, are passing off the scene, and flowering in their places is a younger generation, seeking to profit by the experiences and mistakes of their forebears; who seek a fuller and a richer life. In Oklahoma today one can see rapidly developing the wise philosophy: "Justice is a kingdom's strength."

Race Relations-1937
Improvement of

Virginia

INTERRACIAL RELATIONS

"Interracial relations" has become a much overworked term. Like charity it is used to cover a multitude of faults and ambitions. Moreover it furnishes locomotion for any kind of pet idea or scheme while on the other hand it serves as brakes to hold fast opposition to repression and oppression. Moreover the term must be susceptible to divers and sundry meanings. In proof of the point we submit that, within the past week, five separate and distinct propositions, none of which are in the least related have been advanced here in Richmond and in each instance the plea for acceptance has been based upon the representation that each made for better interracial relations. If the present trend continues, "interracial relations", in a short period of time, will mean simply a sucker's bait to serve the purpose and interests of the person or group employing its use. When the truth is told, however, desirable interracial relations can only be established upon the foundations justice, equity and right. The term loses its virtue and vitality when used either as a subterfuge or as a vehicle of deceit and selfish purpose.

semer, who will sound the keynote of the "Fellowship Dinners;" the Rev. Frank Cross, Frazer Banks, of the Birmingham school system; Mrs. Wood and Clem Melancon, representing the business interests of the city.

D. H. Price, of the federation, explained that "many new things—youth emphasis, outstanding speakers on subjects of general community interest, Christmas programs and an Easter spiritual emphasis—will follow this October spiritual awakening."

The adoption of a year's program will be considered by the ad-interim committee of the Christian Federation at a meeting at 4 p.m. tomorrow in the Y. M. C. A. Building.

Another young people's program was conducted this afternoon when young people's leaders gathered at the offices of the Birmingham Sunday School Council to elect officers and perfect their organization.

Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Arkansas.

Sees Improvement In Arkansas' Race Relations

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., — (AP)—Dr. G. A. Gregg, widely known educator and the president of Shorter college, was recently the principal speaker at the closing assembly at Hendricks college, Conway, Ark., the meeting being held as part of Hendricks' program for improvement of race relations. Dr. Gregg, who is the brother of Bishop John A. Gregg of the A. M. E. church was given a hearty welcome by both faculty and student body.

After his lecture, interviewed concerning conditions generally in Arkansas, the president of Shorter college declared: "Considering the general attitude of the State of Arkansas, there is a ray of hope for a better day. We have had a very pleasant year at Shorter college. These people are appreciative and feel keenly the need of education for their youth. Our trustees have made students' expenses least possible, so that the largest number may be reached. Education is basic to human understanding. We have cooperated with the government in the NYA and WPA projects. We have an Adult Opportunity School for students from ages 16 to 95, with 160 enrolled, to whom this course means new life, hope and vision. Our 95-year-old student says 'A man is never too old to learn.'

Race Relations-1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

California.

MEMBERS OF SAN DIEGO RACE RELATIONS SOCIETY HOLD BANQUET



At the U. S. Grant Hotel, members of the San Diego Race Relations Society, Dennis V. Allen, president, recently held their 13th annual banquet. Seated at the speakers' table, left to right, were the following: Felipe Inocencio, State president Filipino Society; Joseph K. Sano, Japanese attorney; Miss Ada York, county superintendent of schools; T. C. Macauley, San Diego chamber of commerce; Waldo Malmberg, Swedish consul; the Rev. J. O'Connor; Will Crawford, city superintendent of schools; Dr. A. P. Nasatir, Paraguayan consul; M. Herschel, Chilean consul; Dennis V. Allen; Leland C. Stanford, president of Balboa College of Law, toastmaster; Percy J. Eunbough, mayor of San Diego; Ed Fletcher, State senator; Marco Martinez, Honduran consul; Hugh MacBeth, Lawyers Club of Los Angeles; J. J. Van Eizenga, Netherlands consul; Eric Barham, Panamanian consul; Walter Bellen, chairman, San Diego County Supervisors; Commander Frank Luckel, U. S. Navy; Rev. Kei T. Wong, China; Clarence H. Novotny, Czechoslovakia.

Race Relations-1937

D.C.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 18, 1937

Inter-Racial Meeting

To Hear Miss Topping

Miss Helen F. Topping, secretary to Dr. Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader, will speak at an inter-racial meeting tomorrow afternoon in Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South. The subject of discussion will be "What Can Each Race Contribute Now, in This Community?" R. W. Brooks is the pastor.

The Rev. John W. Rustin, pastor of Mount Vernon Church, will preside.

ment service rendered a violin solo.

Three readings were given by Charles Mickle. The program was closed with a piano solo by Miss Carolyn Mann and the singing of

"Now The Day Is Over" by the Lincoln Temple group.

The society

meets at the

church, Eleventh and R Streets,

Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church Northwest each Sunday evening

South. The subject of discussion

at 6 o'clock under the direction of

Mrs. R. W. Brooks. The Rev.

R. W. Brooks is the pastor.

The Rev. John W. Rustin, pastor

of Mount Vernon Church, will pre-

side.

MIXED GROUP OF YOUNG PEOPLE HOLD SERVICES

2-6-37
Lincoln Temple Society

Present Program at
White Church

The Young People's Society of the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church were the Young People's Society of the Calvary Baptist Church (white), Sunday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. The purpose of the evening was to create a closer relationship between the young people's societies of the two churches.

A program was presented by the young people of Lincoln Temple to a large and appreciative audience.

Opening remarks were made by Miss Pinckney Ross, president of the Lincoln Temple group. Miss Pinckney also presided during the evening.

Other numbers on the program were: Scripture lesson, Kenneth Fancis; Prayer, Harold Strothers; vocal solo, Clarence Jacobs accompanied by Earl Anderson.

A reading was given by Miss Laura Mitchell. J. Dallas Jenkins who was the guest speaker used as his subject "Respect Personality". Following the talk by Mr. Jenkins, an original prayer was given by Mrs. Maud Johnson. William Weir Stewart who recently came to the city from Indianapolis, to enter the govern-

Race Relations 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
January 17, 1937

Poteat Will Speak Here

Mission Group to Hear Minister-Author.

The Rev. Edwin McNeill Poteat Jr., minister, missionary and author, is one of the foremost speakers the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies is bringing here tomorrow and Tuesday. He is scheduled to speak at the First Baptist Church, discussing such themes as "The Road to Peace," "Race and the Human Race" and "Christian Faith and Economic Change." He will also address the Florida Christian Youth Conference, held in conjunction with the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies.

Dr. Poteat, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C., comes in close contact with students of North Carolina State College since the church is on the edge of the school campus. He is considered one of the outstanding young preachers of the South, is a member by appointment of the persons at the service Sunday afternoon. Dr. Jeltz has delivered the sermon he will present Sunday 170 times in the past before more than 300,000 persons. The title of the sermon is "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Dr. Jeltz has spoken in some of the largest churches in last Southern Baptist convention America.

when he recommended the creation of a social research bureau with a free hand to study changing social problems. Liquor, laxity of moral imperatives, mob violence in lynchings and labor disputes, unemployment and efforts to correct it by government in business "impress us with the fact of confusion and uncertainty of our social life," his report said.

Dr. Poteat is a graduate of Furman University and the Southern Baptist Seminary. He spent a year as traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer movement and then nine years in China doing general missionary work at Kaifeng. He also acted for three years as a member of the faculty of Shanghai University.

Among his recent books are "Coming to Terms with the Universe," "Jesus and the Liberal Mind," "Rev. John Doe, D.D." and "Thunder Over Sinai."

Plant City, Fla., Courier
February 19, 1937

Inter-Racial Services on Next Sunday in Florida

Will be Held at Allen Chapel; Sponsored by Pastors

Objective of Group

In Jacksonville

7-17-37

May 1937

An inter-racial religious service will be held at the Allen Chapel, Laura and Warnell streets, at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. The service is being sponsored by Dr. A. R. Larick, Rev. D. F. Sebastian and Rev. J. Withers Blake, and the principal speakers will be Dr. Blake and Dr. Nathaniel Hawthorne Jeltz.

According to Dr. Jeltz, reservations are being made for 250 white and colored people. The gathering was sponsored by the Presbyterian Church and the Interracial Interdenominational Youth Conference, sponsored by the Presbyterians and the Methodist Church.

Several local church leaders of the two races. The gathering was to have speakers appear at the four Pinellas county senior high schools and at Junior college.

It was also announced arrangements had been made for children above 14 years of age to receive reduced rate tickets to the film "Damaged Lives," which will be shown next week at the Digg's, of the colored Presbyterian Playhouse. The picture treats in church, was responsible for much of the preparatory work, while others of the A. M. E., Methodist and other churches contributed greatly to the meeting's success.

One of the outstanding young people's addresses scheduled for the session was a talk on "Interracial Habits" by youthful Mil

dred Jacobs, leader of several lay movements in the M. E. church.

Florida

the control of syphilis and other social diseases is scheduled for the Capitol theater in Clearwater at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, it was announced today by Dr. Grace Whitford of Ozona and Dr. Thomas E. Morgan director of the Pinellas county health department.

Dr. Alvin L. Mills of St. Petersburg, in charge of the talking motion picture in this part of the state will lecture. It will be shown in St. Petersburg and Tampa to a selected list of civic, fraternal and religious leaders, both men and women. No children will be admitted.

Dr. Whitford said the film was produced by the American Medical Association and is being sponsored by the Florida state board of health.

The picture which runs an hour, was first shown at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City.

It was announced that permission had been extended to the committee to have speakers appear at the four Pinellas county senior high schools and at Junior college.

It was also announced arrangements had been made for children above 14 years of age to receive reduced rate tickets to the film "Damaged Lives," which will be shown next week at the Digg's, of the colored Presbyterian Playhouse. The picture treats in church, was responsible for much of the preparatory work, while others of the A. M. E., Methodist and other churches contributed greatly to the meeting's success.

Importance of obtaining negro co-operation in the movement was shown at the meeting Thursday when a speaker, quoting statistics, pointed out that among adult negroes of the south the instance of syphilitic disease ranged from eight to 50 per cent.

TO SHOW PICTURE TODAY AT CLEARWATER

CLEARWATER, Oct. 15.—Premier showing in Florida of an educational picture dealing with

Grotto Committee to Hold Inter-Racial Conference

Among negro leaders who have been summoned to attend are former Mayor R. G. Blanc, the Rev. Raymond A. Cromwell, chairman of the Selama Grotto; J. A. Whitehurst, president of educational committee carrying the St. Petersburg Negro Improvement Association, and Dr. J. M. Ponder.

It was expected the conference would be for the purpose of obtaining co-operation among the city's negro residents in the negro representatives in the Grotto's recently-declared war on syphilis and gonorrhea.

The committee will meet with the city's negro residents in the mayor's office at 10 o'clock Monday morning, R. L. Markham, Drive against social diseases secretary to the mayor, said yes—was launched by the Grotto at a meeting Thursday night. It was

Race Relations - 1931
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Georgia
3

Mobile, Ala., Register
October 8, 1937

Civil Liberties Violations Over South Attacked

Interracial Commission Moves
To Stamp Out Violence Now
Current In Dixie

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Oct. 7.—The Commission on Interracial Co-operation voted today to "exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South."

The commission, at its annual session here, elected Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina as president.

Approximately 100 members from all parts of the South attended.

Civil Liberties Studied

The resolution dealing with civil liberties read:

"Resolved: That the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and the individual members thereof exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South; in particular the beating of white labor organizers and the illegal treatment of negro farm workers."

Dr. Odum, the new president, is a native of Georgia and former dean of Emory University. He is the editor of Social Forces, and was president of the American Sociological Society in 1930.

R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, secretary, said the announced purpose of the commission was to improve "conditions of neglect and injustice affecting negroes and of the mistaken attitudes out of which such conditions grow."

Race Relations-1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Macon, Ga. *Telegraph*

April 25, 1937

Mercer Planning

~~Extension Study~~

Negroes Invited to Participate Under University Direction

During the coming summer, Mercer university again will conduct an extension of its summer school at Central City college for the benefit of Negro school teachers in this section, according to plans approved yesterday by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Mercer.

The extension service at the Negro college is conducted by Mercer with the approval of the state department of education, which gives full credit for the summer work.

Mercer faculty members will teach courses in education, English, social sciences, physical education, psychology and related subjects during the term. In addition to the Mercer extension school, full credited courses in high school subjects also will be offered under the regular Central City college faculty.

Registration will be held June 12 and classes for the session will open June 15, it was said.

Last year over 100 Negro teachers from Bibb and several other counties attended the session.

Atlanta, Ga. *Georgian*
April 23, 1937

INTER RACIAL STUDENT PEACE RALLY PROBED

Atlanta College officials Friday morning were investigating reports of an alleged interracial anti-war meeting held by students Thursday night at the First Congregational Negro Church.

According to the reports, a white student presided at the meeting, which included talks by two white and two negro students. When he sat down others took up the discussion.

More than 40 youths attended the meeting. According to the interracial speakers, the group was working up:

as a part of the Emergency Peace Campaign, which was to have culminated Thursday throughout the United States with mass demonstrations.

The meeting was held in a basement room of the church. Seated at the far end of the room was the presiding officer, a white student. Next to him was another white speaker, a tall blonde

Negro school teacher, a girl, and a negro girl.

SUDDEN HUSH

On each side, extending around the room, was a circle of approximately 45 people, both white and negro boys and girls.

A sudden hush settled on the group as the chairman began:

"Fellow students, we are gathered here tonight to promote the interests of the Emergency Peace Campaign. There will be four speeches."

The first speaker, a white youth, rose slowly:

"We are met here to declare ourselves against war . . ."

There was no fiery oratory. There were no demonstrations from the floor. When the speaker had finished there was calm for a second and the chairman began again. There was no applause. The next speaker was a negro boy.

The blond girl was the third speaker. She had a beautiful voice and spoke with the utmost clarity and calmness. Her subject dealt principally with the ways and means of furthering the emergency peace program.

A negro girl concluded the program of addresses. The chairman opened discussion from the floor.

HITS "CAPITALISTS"

"Can we secure peace?" some one asked, "under our present capitalistic system?"

"If we can't," came the ringing answer, "we can get rid of the capitalistic system."

A tall young man who spoke with a slightly foreign accent stood up. Eloquently he made a plea for organization in Atlanta. When he sat down others took up the discussion.

Georgia

May 13, 1937

A Serious Matter

According to a news item appearing in the daily papers there was held on Thursday evening, April 22, in the basement of the First Congregational Negro Church in Atlanta an inter-racial anti-war meeting.

The report is that the meeting was attended by more than forty young men and women of college age, and consisted of members of both the white and colored races, sitting side by side, interspersed between each other regardless of race or sex. It is understood that there was one young girl not unknown in Decatur and DeKalb County present and that she participated in the proceedings.

After a general discussion of the subject, during which it was urged that if necessary the entire system of government should be abolished, it is understood that a committee was named to organize inter-racial organizations in all colleges in this vicinity and all high schools in Atlanta.

Such an affair is an outrage to this community for two distinct reasons. One reason is that it is a diabolical scheme to align our youths with organizations whose intent and purpose is to overthrow the government. The other is that it is contrary to every sense of decency and self respect of Southerners.

It is an open secret that much has been done of late to form an opening wedge in this section for the spread of Communistic and anti-American propaganda. Whether this be done in the name of such a laudable matter as world peace matters not at all. That is only one of the nefarious practices these individuals have resorted to. Any movement which tends in that direction should be wiped out as the vilest enemy of every true American and the perpetrators, be they high or low, should be summarily punished. It is an abomination to our country, our citizens and our flag and should not be tolerated.

Then, too, the South has handled and handled splendidly her social problems. It is

a matter of the deepest concern to every youth of our land, with their well meaning peace and safety must be preserved intact habitant, both white and colored, that this but inexperienced minds, are brought into against all such things. Those guilty of lead-system, which has worked a benefit for both these things then it is high time to call an end to such meetings should be races, be not disturbed. It is a thing which abrupt halt to our complacency and we handled in such a manner which will clearly of necessity must be handled with the utmost care to a closer know-show them that we intend to maintain our most tact and the most profound wisdom. ledge of where they are. We are very solicitous, patriotism, safety and peace. Activities to the contrary should be to continue to social functions but what of our interest in DeKalb County has always been happily

We are all of prone to pass these things free from these subversive influences. It is out of our minds with the statement that the inherent duty of every citizen to see that they will come to nothing. But when the she remains so. Our nation, our flag, our

Macon, Ga., Telegram

April 25, 1937

Mercer Planning**Extension Study****Negroes Invited to Participate with mass demonstrations.****Under University Direction**

During the coming summer, Mercer Sealed at the far end of the room. All was quiet, apparently the tended by more than forty young men and university again will conduct an extension of its summer school at Central City college for the benefit of white speaker, a tall blonde Negro school teachers in this section, girl, and a negro girl, according to plans approved yesterday.

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On each side, extending around the room, was a circle of approximately 45 people, both white and negro boys and girls.

The extension service at the Negro college is conducted by Mercer with the approval of the state department of education, which gives full credit for the summer work.

Mercer faculty members will teach group as the chairman began: "Fellow students, we are gathered here tonight to promote the interests of the Emergency in high school subjects also will be offered under the regular Central City college faculty.

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Last year over 100 Negro teachers from Bibb and several other counties attended the session.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

April 23, 1937

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According to the reports, a white student presided at the meeting, which included talks by a white and two negro students. When he sat down others took up the discussion.

"Can we secure peace?" some one asked, "under our present capitalistic system?"

"If we can't," came the ringing answer, "we can get rid of the capitalistic system."

A tall young man who spoke with a slightly foreign accent stood up. Eloquently he made a plea for organization in Atlanta.

More than 40 youths attended the meeting. According to the terracial was the question proposed.

A young white college girl spoke up: "It can never succeed if it is daily papers there was held on Thursday evening, April 22, in the basement of the First Congregational Negro Church in Atlanta an

inter-racial anti-war meeting. The report is that the meeting was attended by more than forty young men and women of college age, and consisted of members of both the white and colored races, sitting side by side, interspersed between each

other regardless of race or sex. It is understood that there was one young girl not un-

"Mr. Chairman," she began, "I don't see why you mention only the colleges. Can't we high school girls join the movement?"

The idea seemed to strike the fancy of the leaders. Why, they suggested, not have an interracial organization of colleges and high schools in Atlanta?

A committee was named to the entire system of government should be abolished, it is understood that a committee make plans. All colleges in Atlanta were given a representative. The chairman or was named to organize inter-racial organizations in all colleges in this vicinity and all high schools in Atlanta.

Such an affair is an outrage to this community for two distinct reasons. One reason is that it is a diabolical scheme to align our youths with organizations whose intent and purpose is to overthrow the government. The other is that it is contrary to every sense of decency and self respect of Southerners.

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Then, too, the South has handled and handled splendidly her social problems. It is a matter of the deepest concern to every in-youth of our land, with their well meaning peace and safety must be preserved intact against all such things. Those guilty of leading our youths to such meetings should be held in such a manner which will clearly show them that we intend to maintain our honor, patriotism, safety and peace.

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DeKalb County has always been happily

We are all of prone to pass these things free from these subversive influences. It is out of our minds with the statement that the inherent duty of every citizen to see that they will come to nothing. But when the she remains so. Our nation, our flag, our

INTER-RACIAL UNDERSTANDING IS ADVOCATED AT MEET BY ELEASER SERVICES HONOR

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Aug. 1.

The Conference on Education and Race Relations opened here today with remarks by R. B. Eleazer Atlanta, executive secretary of the conference, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, president of Blue Ridge College, and Dr. Jesse Jones of New York City.

Mr. Eleazer stated that the conference was being held primarily in the interest of improving the attitudes of white people "which have made conditions deplorable and do not measure up to our ideals." He stated that the people of the south wanted to harbor intelligent opinions instead of fears and traditional prejudices which he termed "not necessarily Big Bethel choir will furnish music and special seats will be reserved for white people.

"If you ruthlessly attempt to crush the prejudicial feeling which exists against the Negro, it will increase, not lessen. We must recognize its roots, dig them out, and let them be exhibited in all their unsoundness," he declared.

In tracing the history of inter-racial problems in the south Mr. Eleazer told of the early beginnings of what is now the Interracial Commission, which was organized to restore confidence between whites and Negroes following the race riots after the world war. The commission has been successful to a large extent in showing the whites that the Negroes were still friends and the Negroes that the whites were still reasonable.

CLARK HOWELL SR.
Conservation

New Hope Camp Meeting To
Pay Tribute To 'Friend
of Colored Race.'

8-26-37

Memorial services honoring the late Clark Howell Sr., acclaimed as a great friend of the colored race, will be held at New Hope camp meeting tomorrow night, it was announced yesterday.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, of the Georgia diocese, will deliver the principal address. Dr. D. T. Babcock, pastor of Big Bethel church; Dean E. C. Mitchell and others which he termed "not necessarily will appear on the program. The meanness," but an attitude "based upon misapprehension."

The New Hope church and camp meeting site was donated by the forefathers of Mr. Howell, whose friends among the colored race are numbered by the thousands.

The camp meeting will close Monday night with a musical of negro spirituals. Dr. H. E. Davis, who has been conducting the meeting, spoke last night on "The Necessity of Being Born of God."

Others who have been assisting in the services include Dr. J. F. Moses, presiding elder of the South Atlanta district; Rev. Charles Johnson, of Mt. Olive Baptist church, Anniston, Ala.; Dr. C. A. Wingfield, presiding elder of the Marietta district, and Rev. W. W. Stephens, pastor of the church.

Better Understanding Is Urged Between Whites, Negroes of South

Congressman Arthur Mitchell Tells Augusta Body Blame for Failure of Two Races to Understand Each

Other Lies With Both Groups

Depicting the conditions of the South as the Northern newspaper "slums" of the Negro residential areas try to insinuate.

section of Augusta as "deplorable," Congressman Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, the only Negro member of the 75th congress, Entreating the Negro race to Entreating the Negro race to Congressman Mitchell said that of the young people to develop "many educators—especially in and improve the conditions of our colleges—are trying to substitute race in the South."

book-learning for common sense—
but this cannot be done, being at the first fall meeting of cause without that quality you are just 'burned up.'

Congressman Mitchell, speaking at the first fall meeting of the Community Forum at the Haines Institute auditorium, said "There are many things that we blame the white race with that have proven detrimental to our race—things that have happened which we thought they were the cause of—the main fault conditions existing in the South—and to find out if we are making progress."

"We should set our own houses in order before we start blaming the white race for our own misfortunes. They cannot solve our problems and better our conditions until they have done so with was not a "political speech making, or secretive investigative one, what they are trying to do," he said.

He said that his tour, which includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, was not a "political speech making, or secretive investigative one, what they are trying to do," he said.

Asserting that "there is no reason why the white people should think that the Negro race is not

loyal," he pointed out that at one

"The white race and the Negro time there were enough Negroes have been at each other's throats too long—one cause of white race entirely. He added his detriment to progress is due to the fact that then to the fact that we spend too much time toward doubting, mistrusting and especially mis-treating each other.

"All this misunderstanding cannot be blamed on the white man, because I know a lot of negro people who are greater agitators than the white people.

"We should set our own house in order before we start blaming the white race for our own misfortunes."

Mitchell said he planned to purchase the homestead of Booker T.

Washington in Virginia and turn it into a national shrine for colored people.

"I am not encouraging the Negroes to leave the South and go to the north," he said. "I am urging them to stay in the South because this is where your opportunities lie and here you can solve your own problems."

Revealing plans for the purchase of the homestead of Booker T. Washington, noted Negro progress and I want to encourage

statesman and educator, at Rocky Mount, Va., which will be turned into a shrine in his honor, the people prepare themselves for the speaker related incidents which opportunities of life," he exclaimed.

happened while he was working in the office of Washington shortly before his death.

Flaying the foolishness of some of the younger people and a few

urging the newspapers to lend of the older ones, he said that he

a hand in bringing a better understanding between the two races, he said that "the greater the individual, the simpler he is."

estate can do much toward eliminating a great deal of bad feeling and mistrust, if they will just

continue to do as they are doing—I am down here to help the Negro race and I feel that that is

today." He added however that "not nearly as much hatred exists

in the South, as well as in the North," he pointed out.

Concluding his address, the congressman announced that he would leave early today for Alabama where he would visit his hometown, Birmingham, Montgomery, Opelika and several other Southern cities.

Following a request for funds for the free Negro library, by J. Wallace, president of the Forum who introduced the speaker, Congressman Mitchell announced that upon his return to Chicago he would send the library a complete set of the Congressional Records of the 74th session.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
September 20, 1937

MITCHELL URGES NEGROES TO LEAD IN GOOD FEELING

Tells Gathering Here the Colored Race Should 'Put House in Order' to Aid in Solving Racial Problems

Representative Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, only negro congressman in the nation, in an address here Monday urged a better understanding between the whites and negroes of the South.

Speaking at the first Community Forum in the Haines Institute auditorium, Mitchell said:

"The white race and the negro race have been at each other's throats too long—one cause of this detriment to progress is due to the fact that we spend too much time toward doubting, mistrusting and especially mis-treating each other.

"All this misunderstanding cannot be blamed on the white man, because I know a lot of negro people who are greater agitators than the white people.

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Race Relations—1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc

Indiana

Understanding, Good-Will

Result of 'Facing Truth' *The record*, *in detail* by Inter-racial Group.

7-3-34

"I am convinced there is no more the higher good before man
evil things in this present world can settle the major difficulties
than race prejudice, none at all, that prevent a peaceful world.
I write deliberately — it is the *Lord* who *redeems* us all. I write
worst single thing in life now. It dispelling of social darkness
justifies and holds together more Stanley Jones says, "I am
baseness, cruelty and abominations. I am convinced there is no more evil
than any other sort of error in this present world than
the world."

Quoting the above from E. Stanley Jones, famous personage and churchman, Mrs. William F. Rothenburger, wife of the Third Christian church pastor and chairman of the race relations committee of the Indiana Council of Federated Churchwomen, declared "... much of our behavior toward the Negro, the Jew, the alien is a defense mechanism. For the first time this past year, we as women in our churches have dared to face the truth. Mutual understanding and a growing good-will in many places have resulted." Liberally—it is the worst single really term a race situation. Such thing in life now. It justifies and is the case in Germany today. Nor holds together more baseness, is color the deciding factor in Brit-expression. And so we breed snob-form a large part of the remedial cruelty and obominations than any ish Columbia where not only thebery, distrust, resentment — the measures needed. Ultimately, these other sort of error in the world." black national is outcaste, but the very soil for conflict. And during must be considered on a national Central European as well. In the the process we of the white racebasis. Now that women are refusing evidence that one can gather Southern and Eastern section of are so busy estimating what it ising to be a smoke screen for from our interracial contacts I yet the United States the friction doing to the darker skinned manlynching the issue of states rights have faith to believe that there comes between black and white; that we fail to study our ownis being used. A federal anti-lynching law is the only constructive Americans who would subscribe to white; on the Pacific Coast, be and that of other peoples proveremedey. Dr. Jones' pronouncement. In the that no class may vent its preju- lectually they give assent; in their slum areas of our cities it may be dice, its injustice, its hatred upon groups has come to be our test hearts they cannot deny its truth; white and white or a mixture of another without weakening its own of our democracy. It was not and they wish conditions were differ colors. In South Africa it is both moral and spiritual fibre. idle dream that gave the impulse to our forefathers to write that

The occasion was the regular Monday broadcast sponsored by the organization over one of the local radio stations and represented a phase of the work which these women are so nobly striving to do. A complete text is printed herewith and is unconditionally worthy of the utmost attention and study.

After all, no matter the condition, all relationships are human relationships and they spring up as a result of the economic, social, and political conditions of the time. The problem remains the same. When we say Tenth Man we mean the Negro, but in the whole picture it may mean the white man. The

ent, but they do not know how black and white and black and brown. In the Malay states it is again white and yellow.

Nor is the difficulty always, as are fearful and inhibited from giving expression to the better dic-snap judgment, one of overbearing states of conscience.

and unjust majorities. Here in the 18th century. Then came the In-
courageous stand has been taken ventions and discoveries that made since Civil War days than that of slavery profitable with the result

No better proof could be given to our forefathers to write that of this than the lynching record all men should have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The growing tendency of the world round, a record that to universal freedom was shown sets at naught among them our in the laws prohibiting slavery that preachers of brotherhood. In were passed before the turn of the passing may I say that no more

The National Council of Federated Church Women early declared one of its purposes of existence to be the exploring and possessing for Christ the unclaimed areas of life. In state and national conferences it seeks a technique by which to develop a more Christian citizenry, a better home life, a closer unity among Protestant women everywhere irrespective of denominational, class or color lines. In coming to you today I represent the Indiana Council of this organization in the field of race relations. *Recorder*

Slowly the needed technique for this task is being found by many organizations of good-will across the country. The Federated Council of Churches, the National Council of Federated Church Women, the Interracial Commission of the National Council of Negro Women, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching are all at work to create by the slow but sure process of education the better mass mind regarding race. They are correcting

as a result of the economic, social and religious patterns of our day. Therefore they are to be dealt with as a part of our social engineering.

American's thinking is colored too much by the fact that the Negro is the minority and here and not enough by the fact that he (that is the white man), is the minority man in the world jig-saw. It should help to clarify our thinking to know that three-fourths of the people of the world are colored. Knowing this we can better understand the far reach of such an event as the recent occupation of Ethiopia.

The nerve ganglion of the largest group upon the earth was touched with a hot iron. Every such searing means a natural

the women of the South with reference to lynching. Their refusal to sign the law to be that perpetuated slavery. It is folly to talk about the purpose of happiness by a group submerged as is the Negro by poverty, prejudice, and the fear of disease and death. Our social engineering must discover and remove the conditions that produce for him a death rate double our own; a maternal death rate 67 per cent of ours; a tuberculosis rate four times as heavy; the forcing of proportionately three times more toward the passage of a Federal law that will bring many of their women into the

industrial world; the shockingly mutual good-will. Singers and cannot leave the responsibility with high per cent of Negro child-workspeakers included Negroes, Filipinos, Chinese, Polish, Japanese, organized or unorganized charities, or organized scales; the denial of the Negro Turks, Roumanians, and Bulgarians. The great decision remains with child his fair portion of education. Indiana is one of seventeen states who uses less than 3.8 per cent of their total income for public education. This is the individual. Christ is speaking to each of us, black, white, brown, red, yellow: "Ye are my disciples.

Great migrations that seriouslylic education. This means we fallt ve have love one to another." affect the history of our countrybelow the national average. Of

affect the history of our country below the national average. Of
are taking place. Until the period our tax money, however, we put
of the World War the northern in over 50 per cent into education,
flux of darker skinned groups de-thus taking our place among the
bended largely upon the variationsten ranking states. Of this amount
of immigration. But with the labore we are told that the Negro child
demands caused by the war and receives 71 per cent of his share,
the curtailment of labor due to thea much higher average than in
severe immigration laws of 1920. many states some of which give
there began a migration which has as little as 20 to 30 per cent of
swept approximately one and one-his proportionate part to the col-
half million Negroes into the Northbored child.

and West. Yearly, likewise, the migrant army from Mexico grows in numbers. Last year over two million Italians, Negroes, Mexicans and Japanese followed the development of crops across our land, of these there were 200,000 child workers. From the Atlantic seabord to the Mississippi runs a chain of cities that have become the pockets into which a few of these migrants and practically all of the Negro hosts have dropped. In both education and industry at the best it shows a far road to travel. As interracial problems of living together become more acute due to population increase, we should watch carefully lest we fail to learn by the experience of others. Early in our national life leaders like Washington and Jefferson urged that the Indian be merged in the life of the nation. We know the pitiful results of the failure to

Indianapolis is one such center of concentration showing an increase in Negro population of 900 per cent since the beginning of the war period. Buffalo, Evanston, Youngstown and Toledo each show an increase of over 300 per cent. It is such cities as these that should be the laboratories of our social engineering quite as much as those southern cities that present a very different set up of social conditions. the pitiful results of the failure to adopt this course. Enforced segregation over a period of three-quarters of a century has failed to bring a solution in other centers, and we may well study their ventures as we go into new ones of our own. In the last analysis the treatment we give our citizens of color is also a test of our religion. Just as we believe that our forefathers were sincere so do we believe that Jesus meant just what

When the Community Plan Committee of the Chamber of Commerce made its rather recent survey of the economic and social conditions in Indianapolis, its findings showed that the two centers of Negro congregation are those of Negro and Jewish feeling, which is part and parcel of this matter, has its very difference of those of us who make up the other eight-ninths of the population. These are today living in poverty under constant persecution. This anti-Jewish feeling, which is part and parcel of this matter, has its very difference of those of us who make up the other eight-ninths of the population. We are honest we will admit that much of our behavior toward the

This past year the Protestant Negro, the Jew, the alien is a de-churches of America for the firstfense mechanism — a shield which time faced squarely the race prob-we fear to remove lest we expose lem in the home land. Text-books to the world our own shortcomings. were put into our hands and we For the first time this past year studied. Here in Indianapolis in we as women in our churches have many churches classes majored indared to face the truth. Mutual un-race relations with a total of 156derstanding and a growing good-meetings. Among the young people will in many places have resulted. speakers were tried who carried Every one of us who participated messages into fifty churches. Dur-in this study took a step in dem-ning the year the Interracial Com-onstration before the world of com-mitttees of the Federated Church or that we earnestly desire a bet-Women and of the Y. W. C. Alter social order. We cannot let the have sponsored 189 meetings for mather rest with text-books. We

Race Relations-1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Philadelphia Race

Relations Courses

Will Begin July 6

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Under the auspices of the American Service Committee with the cooperation of the International Industrial Relations Institute, outstanding Negro and white leaders will lecture at the summer school of the Institute of Race Relations which takes place from July 6-24 at Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa.

Max Yergan, Negro director of International Committee on African Affairs, one of the featured lecturers, will conduct a course on Racial Factors and Imperialism.

The headquarters of the Institute are at 20 South 12th street, Associate Director is Miss Van Kleeck, while Lester Granger, secretary of the National Urban League Workers Bureau, and Daniel Beittel of Guilford College are directors.

Material for thought and discussion is subdivided into three distinct classes for the courses. They are as follows: Behind the Scenes of Racial Prejudice, International Influences Affecting Race Relations, and Application of Background Material To Specific Problems.

In addition to the aforementioned lecturers, other speakers will be Daniel Beittel, Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University, Marion Cuthbert of the National YWCA Board, Alfonso Goldschmidt of the Social Economic Laboratory, Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, Abram Harris of Howard University, William Hill of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Urban League, Abraham J. Isserman of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Otto Klineberg of Columbia University, Herman Kranols of Talladega College, Ira DeA. Reid, senior social economist for the Social Security Board in Washington, Shirley Rooks, minister of Nazarene Congregational Church in Brooklyn, and Mary Van Kleeck of the Institute.

Industrial Relations Institute.

Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

International Assembly of World Fellowships of Faiths.

Mary C. Terrell ~~Washington, D. C.~~ Sails to Attend ~~Washington, D. C.~~ World Meeting

Noted Educator to Address
International Assembly
In London

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell prominent educator and club leader, sailed from New York Wednesday for London, where she will participate in the International Assembly of World Fellowship of Faiths.

Mrs. Terrell was one of the first women named to the board of education of the District. This will mark the third time she has represented colored women abroad. In 1904 she delivered an address in English, German and French at the International Congress of Women at Berlin, and following the World War, she was a delegate from the United States to the convention of the International League of Peace and Freedom at Zurich, Switzerland.

Mrs. Terrell will address the London assembly, to convene from July 7 to July 17, on "Progress and Problems of Colored Women of the United States." Her talk will be the scope of the general convention theme, "Helps and Hindrances to Peace and Progress

Through World Fellowship." Mrs. Terrell is a former president of the Southwest Community Center in Washington. She was the first woman elected to the presidency of the Bethel Literary and Historical Society and was the first president of the National Association of Colored Women.

Before passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, Mrs. Terrell was active for the cause of woman suffrage and after its passage she was appointed supervisor of work among colored women of the eastern states by the Republican National Committee.

World Fellowship Of Faith Meeting Attended By 2 Race Women INDIA'S BISHOP OPENS WORLD CHURCH CONFAB

Dean Mays of Howard
At Oxford Meet

(By Our London Correspondent)

OXFORD, England, Aug. 6 — Two American Negro women attended the International Assembly of the World Fellowship of Faith which held sessions in Whitefield's Institute, Tottenham court, London, July 7-11. The two Negro women were Mrs. Leon A. Hamlett, wife of Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, of the C. M. E. church, Kansas City, Kansas, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widely known Washington, D. C., civic leader and socialite. Mrs. Terrell is referred to as one of the leading women of America, and Mrs. Hamlett are much sought by the delegates for comments on treatment accorded Negroes in America. Mrs. Terrell gave the closing address on "Progress and Problems of Colored Women in America." The delegates were from America, British Indies, Canada, Ceylon, Germany, Hungary, Holland, India and Mexico. Fifty-four Monday.

speakers representing these various nations gave addresses to the assembly. One of the speakers was another American Negro, Bishop R. C. Carter, of the Third Episcopal District of the C. M. E. church, Chicago. Bishop Hamlett is also here accompanying his wife. He is the official representative from the C. M. E. church at the Universal Christian Council on Life and Work which held sessions at Oxford University, July 12-26. By special invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he attended a Garden party at Lambeth Palace, Wednesday July 28 at 4:30 to 6 p. m.

"Not Wholly Evil"
"There may be something more than kin to what the impact of Chris-Chief," which was selected by the assembly upon the world was meant to be in a revolutionary rather than merely acquiescent temperament," said the Archbishop. "There

is now a challenge to Christianity more diffused and subtle than perhaps at any other time."

Challenged by Nationalism

"It is now hardly possible for any individual church to isolate itself in self-sufficiency," declared Prof. Arvid Runestam of Upsala, Sweden. Referring to the growing spirit of nationalism, he said this new secular optimism drew its strength from one's devotion to one's own nation and its symbols. It was evident in all countries.

"This nationalism is bound up with a new mentality. It is not Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin. It is a new strong impulse of submission which has produced dictators. Theology has been strongly influenced by this devaluation of man. What is the most urgent need of Christendom in this situation?

Church Influence

"The new optimism is not only a doctrine but a new life, and it cannot be outbidden by anything but Christian optimism and Christian life. The world needs not only to his feet and said

Christian teaching, but service in a direct sense."

Prof. H. P. Van Dusen, of New York, said that the Christian church

in every corner of the world

confronted issues of staggering and im-

perative urgency.

The keenness of the American

delegates is very striking, and the

interest of the American public is

shown by the fact that the National

of the World Church

Congress with devotions followed

by Archbishop Germans, of the

Greek Orthodox church, who pro-

nounced the blessing in Greek, last

Monday.

I noticed a Chinese pastor sitting

beside Dr. Aubrey, the moderator

of the Federal Council of the Free

Race churchmen. Among those

of whom I recognized at the confer-

ence were Dr. Willis J. King, presi-

dent of Gammon Theological Semi-

nary, Atlanta, Ga.; Dean B. E. Mays

of Howard university, Washington,

D. C.; Bishop and Mrs. R. C. Ran-

som, Bishop and Mrs. J. A. Hamlett,

Bishop and Mrs. Green, Rev. J. H.

Jackson, and the Rev. Barnes. These

leaders of Race Methodism in

America were the guests of Prince

AKiki Nyabongo, of Uganda, East

Africa, who is at present studying

for the degree of doctor of phil-

osophy at Oxford university. The

prince was a former student of

Dr. King, and is the author of the

out of sight with his lawyer niece

Miss Valeria Caldwell, who goes

everywhere with him. They came to

Britain together in the Queen Mary.

He is the "father" of the conference

—but he is not yet beyond 90 years...

Richard Greene had made a mistake



BISHOP HEARD APPOINTED ON
COMMITTEE OF WORLD CON-
FERENCE IN EDINBURG

While Dr. Temple, Archbishop o
York, was receiving names for a com
mittee on the second day of the World

Faith and Order Conference in Edin
burg yesterday, Negro Bishop Sher
man Greene, of Arkansas, U. S., was

8-26-37
Christian
Recorder
life. The world needs not only to his feet and said
Christian teaching, but service in a
direct sense."

Prof. H. P. Van Dusen, of New York, said that the Christian church
in every corner of the world
confronted issues of staggering and im-
perative urgency.

He ought to be included, though his
age may be against him. He is beyond
Philadelphia,
Dr. Temple: "Is he present?" Bish
op Green: "Yes, he is present."

The aged bishop who is also a Negro
was then added to the names of com
mittee which is to consider a repor
on the future relationship of the
World Faith and Order Movement to
the Life and Work Movement.

There was a gasp of amazement
among the 500 delegates present—"a
man more than 90 years old among
them!"

Many cast quick glances around the
hall, but nobody seemed to see the
veteran churchman.

"Father" of The Conference

Bishop Heard, small, frail, but 5 ft
5 in. tall, sat at the back of the hall
out of sight with his lawyer niece

Miss Valeria Caldwell, who goes

everywhere with him. They came to

Britain together in the Queen Mary.

He is the "father" of the conference

—but he is not yet beyond 90 years...

Richard Greene had made a mistake

The man he had proposed for the committee is 87.

He attended the last conference, in 1927, at Lausanne.

"I may be beyond 90 when I attend the next conference," he told a Scottish Daily Express reporter.

Since the 1927 conference he has attended yearly meetings in various parts of Europe of the continuation committee of the movement.

Dr. Temple in his presidential address to the conference said:

"Let us be careful to remember that we are not a society for theological discussion with no further end in view. We meet to consider the grounds of our disunion and to find a way to union.

"The ten-year-long discussion since the last conference at Lausanne has persuaded me that the main subject of difference is the nature of the Church itself and that all our other differences flow from this.

"If we are to reach agreement here or, rather if we are to reach truth, we must go back to Scripture."

TALKS EVOKE APPROVAL OF DELEGATES

Drs. King And Mayes Put Stress On Race And Christianity

1 Dec 1937
OXFORD, England—(CP) — The Universal Christian Council on Life and Work which held its sessions at Oxford university here, and which was attended by 450 delegates from 45 of the major nations and all Protestant bodies, was addressed by two American Race educators of worldwide renown, Drs. Willis J. King of Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, and Benjamin E. Mayes, head of the school of religion at Howard university, Washington.

The addresses of the two educators were listened to with rapt attention and elicited widespread and commendatory comment here in staid old England as models of polish, logic, oratory and appropriateness.

The speech delivered by Dr. King

dealt with the ~~point~~ which had to stand of meekness, it sought power, do with "The Race Problem." As it became arrogant and instead of Gammon president expressed a stress on the supremacy of spiritual appreciation to the commission which values as did its Founder, it became gave time and space to the full discussion of the matter, thereby permitting opportunity "for a fair and positive statement of what ought to be the Christian position on this difficult subject."

The distinguished Atlantan observed, "One of the most significant developments of institutionalized Christianity, in the past quarter of a century, has been the growing conviction that the church MUST lead the way in helping to christianize the social order.

"In America the first great prophet of the social gospel was Walter Rauschenbusch. He insisted that the essential purpose of Christianity was to transform human society into the kingdom of God by regenerating all human relations and reconstructing them in accordance with the will of God."

"But not even the great Rauschenbusch had any message for our difficult and delicate 'Race Problem.' It seems perfectly amazing that there was not, until 1924, any books dealing, in any comprehensive way, with this subject. In that year two books were published on the subject, "Christianity and the Race Problem" and "Race and Race Relations."

Continuing, Dr. King said, "One wonders why this diffidence on such an important issue by organized Christianity, and by Christian thinkers. It may have been due to a presumed opposition in the attitude of public opinion on the subject; or in part of the short-sightedness which so long characterized the attitude of the church toward social problems. Whatever the reason, it cannot be due to any equivocation on the part of Jesus and the writers of the New Testament. They were all of one mind. The human race was a unity. Mankind was made of one blood."

"Christianity was to be a universal religion rather than a 'racial' or 'ethnic cult.' The followers of Jesus were to go into all the world and disciple the nations. There is no need for confusion at this point. The New Testament is quite explicit as to the matter of universal brotherhood in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

"For most of its history, the church has held, in theory at least, to the principle of the brotherhood of all the races in the Kingdom of God. But history of the church in this regard has been similar to its practices in other areas of life. In the early days of the young church when its leaders were comparatively unlearned peasants; when poverty rather than riches characterized the economic conditions of its members, it could emphasize those more humble virtues of the meek and lowly Nazarene. But as the church waxed strong and powerful and became the dominant force in the Roman Empire, it changed much of its emphasis. In

"It was probably inevitable, following in the wake, and as a result of the wonderful scientific developments, and the marvelous political expansion of the European races during the past 500 years, that nations which had become subject to them, and races who had been enslaved by them, should have difficulty in retaining their theoretical status as 'Brothers' in the Kingdom. It was so much easier to treat them as 'step-brothers.'

"We seem now, however, to have turned the corner' on this vital question. The Christian church is once more facing the challenge of the Race problem. This does not mean that all our difficulties are dissolved, or that we see the end of the problem. It only means we are daring to approach it from the stand point of the Christian gospel.

"But what, it maybe asked, can the church do, specifically, in this situation? She can make it basic in her creed that men of all races have a place in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and therefore, a right to membership in the Christian church. Persons of all racial extractions should be welcomed to her individual church altars. The church

should lead in the creation of a public opinion which all make more difficult, either the exploitation or the persecution of groups because of racial extraction. To state it positively, the church MUST insist on the right of all the members of the community to share in the economic blessings of our common civilization.

"Finally, the church should develop a program of religious instruction for its youth, embodying these principles with the view of ultimately growing a generation which will take for granted these fundamental implications of the Christian faith.

"That they all may be one.' This was the prayer of our Lord for His disciples, and His vision, we believe, for His followers throughout the world. He has left to the church the task and privilege of realizing this dream," the Gammon president concluded amid loud applause.

9-4-37

Race Relations - 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

LOUISE THOMPSON SAILS FOR EUROPE

Louise Thompson, national English secretary of the International Workers Order, sailed for Paris this week to attend the International Congress on Races and Anti-Semitism.

Miss Thompson was a member of a delegation led by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, which sailed aboard the S. Queen Mary.

The Congress, ~~which~~ meets in Paris, Sept. 10-12, will be attended by delegates from more than 50 nationalities. One of the features of the international gathering will be the participation of several Soviet nationalities.

RACIAL UNITY SOUGHT AT CONFAB

Many Colored People Present At Meeting Of Pacification

SEVERAL TALK

PARIS.—(ANP)—With Monsieur G. A. Tedesco in the chair, the ready Mussolini has set up training schools in Ethiopia, Florence, and Rome for training the most intelligent natives as anti-semitic propagandists in the forces for reaction. It was the formal attitude. Patterson insisted, taken by

A ringing challenge for union European politicians toward democratic rights and toward colonial democratic institutions to withstand the rapidly advancing power struggle for democracy. Finally and influence of the race-hating he said, unless such a clause is inserted in the resolution, colonial

Hitler and Mussolini was flung out peoples who lost faith in the aims by the tall Senegalese delegate, M. Lamine Gueye, who is president of the Socialist party of Senegal and sage, specific tasks in the struggle Undersecretary of Colonies for full and complete democratic rights for colonial peoples.

He was followed by Monsieur Max Braum, exiled leader of the Patterson's position won the support of the Germans in the Saar basin. A part of the body of the congress brilliant and moving orator, he and the resolution was accordingly pointed out Hitler's relentless fight against the Jews which is now being extended to include attacks upon people of Negro extraction (The Negro youth in Cologne have been forcibly sterilized) to fortify his present plan of expanding into Africa. He called attention to the recent Hitler rally at Nuremberg at which for the first time the Great Powers, England, France, and the U. S. A. accorded recognition by sending emissaries. This, he pointed out, was a threat to the minority groups and democratic citizens of these countries and should be protested to the respective governments.

William L. Patterson, former secretary of the International Labor group an opportunity to discuss Defense who distinguished himself in the Scottsboro case, focused the varying conditions as represented by Cameroon, Quadalupe, Martinique, Senegal, and Haiti. This resolution failed to entertain a specific clause on the whole struggle for democratic rights for colonial peoples. It was defended by Monsieur Cudenet—radical socialist—who claimed that the struggle against reaction just now centered in Europe and that any other approach would diffuse attention. He went on to plead that once the European workers had defeated fascism colonial peoples would be GIVEN their rights.

Patterson pointed out that such a program would exclude Negroes participating in and forming forces to fight for democratic progress. Negroes, he said, represent a great reserve for the struggle for democracy which the fascist forces have

PARIS CONFAB ASKS UNITY OF RACES; NOTABLES PRESENT

PARIS, Oct. 7—(ANP)—With Monsieur G. A. Tedesco in the chair, the second congress du Rassemblement contre le Racisme et l'Antisemitisme got under way here Friday evening in the auditorium of the Maison de la Mutualite on Rue St. Victor.

A ringing challenge for union schools in Ethiopia, Florence, and Rome for training the most intelligent natives as anti-semitic propagandists in the forces for reaction and influence of the race-hating

Patterson's position won the support of the body of the congress Hitler and Mussolini was flung out and the resolution was accordingly amended.

The more than 25 American delegates represented at the congress included: Charles Woodson of New York, now living in Paris; Leroy Collins, New York City; Louise German, Paris, Saar basin. A Thompson, representing the International Workers Order, New York; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, delegate from the National Negro Congress, Chicago; Thyra Edwards, Congress, Chicago; the National Negro Congress, Chicago.

He was followed by Monsieur Max Braum, exiled leader of the Germans in the Saar basin. A brilliant and moving orator, he national Workers Order, New York; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, delegate from the National Negro Congress, Chicago; Thyra Edwards, the National Negro Congress, Chicago.

William L. Patterson, former secretary of the International Labor Defense who distinguished himself in the Scottsboro case, focused the attention of the congress in a brilliant debate around the main resolution. This resolution failed to entertain a specific clause on the whole struggle for democratic rights for colonial peoples. It was defended by Monsieur Cudenet—radical socialist—who claimed that the struggle against reaction just now centered in Europe and that any other approach would diffuse attention. He went on to plead that once the European workers had defeated fascism colonial peoples would be given their rights.

Patterson pointed out that such a program would exclude Negroes participating in and forming forces to fight for democratic progress. Negroes, he said, represent a great reserve for the struggle for democracy which the fascist forces have not failed to take account of. Already Mussolini has set up training

PARIS HEARS RINGING CHALLENGE FOR UNION OF ALL RACES; SECOND CONGRESS IN ROUSING SESSIONS

International Workers Order, New York; Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, delegate from the National Negro Congress, Chicago; Thyra Edwards, the National Negro Congress. Chicago.

**Sterilization of Negro Youth by Hitler in Cologne Is
Stressed by Speaker**

William L. Patterson Brilliant In Debate

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Dear
A ringing challenge for union and unity of all races and peoples, and in a brilliant debate around the democratic institutions to withstand the rapidly advancing power and influence of the race-hating authoritarian governments led by Hitler and Mussolini was flung out by the tall Senegalese delegate, M. Lamine Gueye, who is president of the Socialist party of Senegal and Undersecretary of Colonies.

He was followed by Monsieur Max Brahm, exiled leader of the Germans in the Steamer basin. A brilliant and moving orator, he pointed out Hitler's relentless fight against the Jews which is now being extended to include attacks upon people of Negro extraction (the Negro youth in Cologne have been forcibly sterilized.) to fortify his present plan of expanding into Africa. He called attention to the recent Hitler rally at Nuremberg at which for the first time the Great Powers, England, France and the U. S. A. accorded recognition by sending emissaries. This he pointed out, was a threat to the minority groups and democratic citizens of these countries and should be protested to the respective governments.

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that any other approach would differ. Patterson pointed out that such a program would exclude Negroes, who represent a great reserve for the struggle for democracy which the fascist forces have not failed to take account of. Already Mussolini has set up training schools in Ethiopia, Florence and Rome for training the most intelligent natives as anti-semitic propagandists in the forces for reaction. It was the formal attitude, Patterson insisted, taken by European politicians toward democratic rights and toward colonial peoples which weakened the whole struggle for democracy. Finally, he said, unless such a clause is inserted in the resolution, colonial peoples will lose faith in the aims and purposes of the congress. They should go home carrying a message, specific tasks in the struggle for full and complete democratic rights for colonial peoples.

Patterson's position won the support of the body of the congress and the resolution was accordingly amended.

The more than 25 American delegates represented at the congress included: Charles Woodson of New York, now living in Paris; Leroy Collins, New York City; Louise Thompson, representing the In-

Race Relations-1937
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International Congress of Writers.

LANGSTON HUGHES, NICHOLAS GUILLEN AND RENE MARA ATTEND INTERRACIAL WRITERS PARLEY

8-7-37

Paris Scene of Great Meeting Where American
Negro Speaks on "Too Much Race"

~~Oklahoma City, Okla.~~
Delegates Visit War Torn Spain

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS, Aug. 5.—(ANP)—Bringing the solidarity of all American writers who are against war and Fascism and who stand by their brother writers of the rest of the world for the defense of culture, Langston Hughes spoke here magnificently as America's delegate to the second International Congress of Writers. "I come from a land called America. The first part of this congress has been held in a democratic land, a land just been held in war-torn Spain, —and yet a land whose democracy under the falling shells and bombs from the very beginning has been of Fascism in Madrid, Valencia, and Barcelona. There, over 80 of slaves and whose richness has writers of 28 countries viewed for been poured through the narrow channels of greed into the hands of the few. I come to the Second International Writers Congress Spain, both military and moral, all representing my country, America, the new economic, educational, and intellectual rebirth of a brave people in the active thick of the struggle. The writers, as related in Andre Chamson's account of their journey, returned stimulated and confident that the Spanish Government will win.

Well over 150 writers attended the Paris Congress, Langston Hughes, who is very well known and liked here as man and as artist, received a big hand from his colleagues and the public packing the Theatre St. Martin. Three striking personalities sat next each other, delegates of the genius of Langston Hughes, Nicolas Guillen of Cuba, Rene Mara, the African.

"Too much of Race" was the theme of Langston Hughes. And, point by point, in his remarkably fine voice, he drove home the truth that capitalism, Fascism, all that makes for war and destruction of peoples, built up so largely on setting the races against each other, will end only when the dark powers of oppression are crushed by Langston's opening words were:

as Fascism would like to do, would bring the island to a state of positive disruption.

"How, by his own tragic condition, can the Negro of my country be otherwise than deeply in sympathy with the tragedy of the Spanish people?"

The Voice of Fifteen Million

In a World of Strife the Negro Is Quickly Learning That the Lies of Race Mean Continued Oppression and Fear—He Is Now Finding His Place Alongside of His Fellow White Workers

The following address was made by Langston Hughes, outstanding American poet and novelist, at the Second International Writers Congress in Paris.

Members of the Second International Writers Congress and people of Paris: I come from a land called America, a democratic land, a rich land—and yet a land whose democracy from the very beginning has been tainted with race prejudice born of slavery, and whose richness has been poured through the narrow channels of greed into the hands of the few. economic suppression have long been realities to us.

I come to the Second International Writers Congress representing **Fascism on World Scale**

especially representing the Negro peoples of America, and the poor. And now we view fascism on a world scale: Hitler in Germany with both a Negro and a Jew; and that the abolition of labor unions, his combination of color and of poverty-tyranny over the Jews, and the gives me the right even to speak sterilization of the Negro children for the most oppressed group in of Cologne; Mussolini in Italy with America—that group that has known his banning of Negroes on the the so little of democracy—the fifteenatrical stages and his expeditions of million Negroes who dwell within slaughter in Ethiopia; the Military

Party in Japan with their little maps of how they'll conquer the whole world, and their savage treatment of the Koreans and Chinese; Batista and Vincent, the little American-made tyrants of Cuba and

Haiti, and now Spain, and Franco with his absurd cry of "Viva Espana" in the hands of Italians, States. The great Indian writer, Rajto force the Chinese of Manchuria ship and brotherhood to all the

Moors and Germans invited to help him achieve "Spanish unity." Ab-

him achieve "Spanish unity." Ab- surd, but true!

In many states of our country Negroes are not permitted to vote or to hold political office. In some sections freedom of movement is the basis of race and color—but in greatly hindered, especially if we reality on the basis of poverty and happen to be sharecroppers on the power—the rich over the poor, no cotton plantations of the South. All matter what their color. We Negroes over America we know what it is of America are tired of a world in to be refused admittance to schools which it is possible for any one and colleges, to theatres and con- group of people to say to another, cert half to hotels and restau- "You have no right to happiness or freedom, or the joy of life."

We Negro writers know what it is. We are tired of a world where to be unable to work in editorial offices, or write for the motion pictures, and the profits are not ours. We are tired. We know the Scottsboro boys. In America we are immediately jailed, intimidated, beaten, sometimes lynched. The same fascists who forced Negroes do not have to be told what fascism is in action. We know. Its Nicholas Guillen has been in theories of Nordic supremacy and prison in Cuba. Jacques Roumain in



LANGSTON HUGHES

Haiti, Angelo Herndon in the United States. The great Indian writer, Rajto force the Chinese of Manchuria ship and brotherhood to all the

Anand, cannot come to the Writers Congress in Paris because the British police have taken his passport of the Tokio bourgeoisie—one colored be rid of hatred and terror and people dominating another at the oppression, to be rid of conquering point of guns.

Race means nothing when it can be turned to fascist use. And yet imperialism that eats away the earth are tired of a world in whichists of the world use it as a buga- things like that can happen. And a terror to keep the work-And the fascists know that when we see in the tragedy of Spain howing masses from getting together there is no more race, there will far the world-oppressors will go to **Race Myths**

retain their power. To them, now, the murder of women and children **Kept Alive** is nothing. Those who have already

practiced bombing the little villages of Ethiopia, now bomb Guernica whites that Negroes are dangerous brutes and rapists, so in Germany and Madrid.

The same fascists who forced Italian peasants to fight in Africa Ethiopians. And the old myths of now force African Moors to fight race are kept alive to hurt and in Europe. They do not care about impede the rising power of the color when they can use you for working class.

But in America, where race prejudice is so strong, already we have learned that the lies of race mean continued oppression and poverty and fear—and now Negroes and white sharecroppers in the cotton fields of the South are beginning to get together, and Negro and white workers in the great industrial cities of the North under John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. have begun to create a great labor force that refuses to recognize the color line.

Negro and white stevedores on the docks of the West Coast of America have formed one of the most powerful labor unions in America. Formerly, the unorganized Negro dock-workers—unorganized because the white workers themselves with their backward ideology didn't want Negroes in their unions—formerly these Negro workers could break a strike. And they did. But now, together, both Negroes and whites, are strong. We are learning.

They Fear Us

Why is it that the British police seize Raj Anand's passport? Why is it that the State Department in Washington delays unduly in granting me permission to go to Spain as a representative of the Negro press? Why is it that the young Negro leader, Angelo Herndon, was finding it most difficult to secure a passport this spring in New York? Why? We know why!

It is because the reactionary and fascist forces of the world know that writers like Anand and myself, leaders like Herndon, and poets like Guillen and Roumain represent the great longing that is in the hearts of the darker peoples of the world

Race Relations-1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Interracial Group Elects Its Officers

At the monthly meeting of the Des Moines Interracial commission Tuesday evening Harry E. Terrell, executive of the Des Moines Peace Commission, gave a detailed report upon affairs in Ethiopia since the conquest and A. J. Luccone, editor of the Italian paper, the American Citizen, was elected to membership, thus making the commission composed of Negro and white Americans, Hebrews and Italians. Mayor J. H. Allen, recently elected member, was present for the first time, as were also Atty. W. Lawrence Oliver, Dr. L. R. Willis, Rev. Claude B. Wheeler and J. C. Browne, visitors.

Plans were made for a citywide interracial program at University Church of Christ on Sunday, February 14th, and the following were unanimously elected as officers: Chairman, Atty. J. B. Morris; vice chairman, Mrs. H. S. Hollingsworth; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Helen Be-shears, and Miss Ruth Lumbard, Miss Lelia Wilson, Atty. Casper Schenk, Atty. S. Joe Brown, Arthur Hill, Rev. J. W. Lutt, Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, Don Douglass and Rev. Paul E. Bunker.

Iowa

Race Relations - 1937

Maryland

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Inter-racial Diplomats

Speaking at the recent inauguration* of President Dwight O. W. Holmes of ~~Morgan College~~, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, white president of Johns Hopkins University, said things which deserve keener analysis than, we fear, were given to them by the casual listener. *2-4-37*

Laying down as a hypothesis the statement that some nations would never come to understand each other, he inferred that the race problem in America was similar and may never be solved to, the complete understanding of both groups. *Baltimore, Md.*

The Hopkins president went farther than this. He pointed out that the ablest diplomacy of the present time is that which avoids bringing differences to the point of settlement. *Also - America*

Brought down to simple terms, Dr. Bowman urged our leaders to avoid the pressure of issues where white and colored opinion differed sharply. In effect, he must have meant avoiding efforts to solve completely the race problem in this country so long as there is a difference of opinion as to the way it should be solved.

In the light of Dr. Bowman's address some things happening at his university become clearer.

During the last few years both student and teacher activities at Hopkins have shown signs of liberalization on the race question. At one time there was a definite student movement to induce the university to open its graduate school to colored students.

In more recent months, however, there has been a noticeable absence of interracial discussion and activities.

Chinese and Japanese students are still admitted there, but the movement to open its doors to American citizens of color, whose toil and industry help to provide sustenance through taxes, has died down.

Is Dr. Bowman putting into practice at Hopkins the philosophy he enunciated at the Holmes inaugural?

Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATION MEETS SET AT MISS COLLEGE

Jackson, Miss., News

May 21, 1937

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE —(Special)— Opening its second state conference in Mississippi on education and race relations, the Southern Conference on Education and Race Relations will foster a three-day session at Mississippi College, June 17-19, the initial meeting to be held Thursday evening, June 17.

One hundred and thirty Mississippi educators, including the State Superintendent of education, county superintendents, public school officials and college presidents of the state have been extended an invitation by Dr. D. M. Nelson, president of Mississippi College, to attend this conference as delegates.

This conference is promoted by the Southern Conference on Race Relations with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., with J. L. Clarke, chairman, and R. B. Eleazer, secretary. The latter represents the Carnegie Foundation for the improvement of race relations. The purpose of the

approaching conference to be held in Clinton is to give especial attention to emergent phases of the inter-racial problem in Mississippi and to ascertain what the colleges and public schools of this state can do to solve the problem. An interesting program is being prepared, featuring addresses, lectures, reports and providing opportunity for open discussion.

Dr. W. H. Sumrall announces that a course in race relations will be given in the first quarter of the regular summer school session. The course will last three weeks beginning on June 3. The course will be concluded with this conference.

Rev. Noble Y. Beall, will speak daily to the race relations class, June 17-19. Rev. Beall has been a general missionary of the Homes Mission Board for two years. Rev. Beall is a graduate of Baptist Collegiate Institute, Newton, Ala., New-ton Junior College and Howard Col-lege. He has had one year of special study in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. Nelson, president of Mississippi College and Dean W. H. Sumrall, in cooperation with Mr. Eleazer, secretary of the Southern Conference on Race Relations, are making definite plans for a worthwhile and successful conference.

Jackson, Miss., News
May 21, 1937

A RACIAL CONFERENCE

Here's a letter to the editor of the Daily News from Dr. D. M. Nelson, president of Mississippi College—and he's a rattling good educator and college executive, as his record shows:

Dear Mr. Sullens: Last summer Mississippi College scheduled a course in Race Relations, and at the close of the course conducted a three-day Seminar on Education and Race Relations. This meeting was sponsored by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and Mr. R. B. Eleazer, Executive Secretary.

We are offering a similar course in race relations again this year, during the first three weeks of our summer school, June 3-22. Mr. Noble Y. Beall, employee of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, Atlanta, whose work has been to promote a better spirit of understanding between the white and negro races, will conduct the course. He has made a thorough study of this important problem and is an authority on the subject.

At the close of the course, the Conference on Education and Race Relations will come as a fitting climax. We are inviting you and a group of other leaders of our state to attend this conference. It will open at 8 p. m., Thursday, June 17, and will close at noon Saturday. Entertainment will be furnished without charge to you, beginning with supper on Thursday evening. In co-operation with Mr. Eleazer, we hope to present an even better program than was had last year. Prominent leaders of both white and negro races will be presented, and provision is made for informal discussion of the various subjects.

Your presence is earnestly desired, and an early reply stating your acceptance of this invitation will be appreciated.

Dr. Nelson, this writer has been "listening in" on race conferences for fully forty years and is yet to see any substantial benefits come from such gatherings.

The whole sum and substance of the so-called "race problem" is simply this:

There really is no problem, within the true meaning of that word.

When white folks and colored folks learn to treat each other fairly and squarely, each respecting the rights of the other, what is now called a "problem" will quickly vanish.

As for the conference at Mississippi College: It may be interesting, but not interesting enough

Mississippi.

to "sit in" from Thursday night until Saturday noon.

By the way, if you want to put on the program a speaker who will tell you something really interesting, find that lovable old negro, Dr. J. M. Williamson, who has been journeying around over the South for many years telling the people of his own race to dwell in peace and harmony with their white brethren. He will tell you something worth remem-

bering. And please, President Nelson, instruct your stenographer not to capitalize the word "negro." The word "white" is never capitalized, as applied to the Anglo-Saxon race and its various branches. Our very best negroes here in the South do not demand or expect it. Only those highfalutin negroes up North—the "Association for the Advancement of Colored People," expect that.

Down here in the South our negroes are our negroes. They are not seeking capitalization of the word "negro." They care not even how the word is spelled if they get a square deal from their white folks.

Race Relations - 1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

New York.

New Group Formed To Fight Race Bias Names No Negroes As Directors

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — Formation of a national organization by prominent Protestants, Catholics and Jews to promote better understanding among racial and creedal groups was announced Thursday by former Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic union.

The new group to be known as the Better Understanding Foundation, will concentrate its activities among university, college and high school students with a view to cultivating a scientific approach to the problem of relations between races and creeds.

But despite its avowed purpose to battle race bias, no Negroes have been named on the board of directors of the foundation.

Executive director of the organization is William A. Gundell. Working with him will be Dr. Charles T. Loran, Professor of Education director of graduate studies in the Department of Race Relations at Yale university.

"The rising tide of intolerance and the emergence of prejudiced pressure groups make essential the organization of some instrument to combat this intolerance", Mahoney said. "This we shall seek to do by a program of education."

Purposes of the Better Understanding Foundation, as detailed by Mahoney, are:

"To invite and seek information about the problems of intolerance and misunderstanding confronting individuals and groups everywhere in the United States.

"To coordinate local inter-faith movements for educational and civic action.

"To introduce into the curriculum of secondary schools, colleges and universities the study and pursuit of inter-group relations -better understanding.

"To conduct permanent and occasional extra-curricular seminars and conferences in colleges with better understanding as the theme.

"To promote the practice of better understanding in secondary schools and in institutions of higher learning by studies or racial background, by friendly athletic competition and games and by diverse scholastic contests.

"To interpret to each other character and habits of various groups not included in formal educational institutions.

"To engage in definite projects for the general social welfare of Catholics, Jews, Protestants and other groups.

"To cooperate with other national social welfare and good-will movements.

"To distribute news of better understanding projects of general reader interest and to render it attractive to publication of all types.

Directors to Meet July 23

Members of the board of directors met July 23 at the New York Athletic club to elect an executive committee and complete plans for the formal opening of the foundation's campaign.

Among the directors of the foundation are:

Dean Alfange, attorney, author of "The Supreme Court and the National Will"; Joseph H. Biben, publisher of "The American Hebrew" and a chain of newspapers; Representative Emanuel Cellar, Ford C. Frick, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs; Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett news papers, Dr. Loran, Mr. Mahoney, James N. Rosenberg, attorney and Jewish Philanthropist; Lowell Thomas, author and radio commentator; Charles H. Tuttle former United States District Attorney, and Samuel Untermyer.

One Group To Meet In East

Other In West

Sessions Have Backing of Federal Council of Churches

NEW YORK CITY—The fruit of the past year's study of "A Preface to Racial Understanding," is to be gathered in two regional conferences of church women on "The Next Chapter in Racial Understanding," one in the East at Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 14-15, and one in the Mid-West at Evanston, Ill., Nov. 29-30.

Local groups are making themselves responsible for arrangements—the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women and the Woman's Department of the Chicago Church Federation, but the conferences also have the wide sponsorship of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches in America, the Council of Women for Home Missions, and the National Council of Federated Church Women.

TO GO FORWARD

These conferences anticipate a follow-up in more than name. The college girls who refused to attend another interracial meeting because "there's nothing but fine talk over tea cups that doesn't ever carry over into the street car" will find here a determination to go forward in race relations beyond the study of the past year which was an introduction to problems.

The first afternoon sessions will be devoted to sharing experiences and finding out where church women are on the road to Christian race relations. Reports of what last year's study has meant to church and community and youth groups in thought and action will be made by representatives of denominations, North and South.

What does Mrs. Louise L. Bromley, of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League mean by her statement:

"Most church women are arrested in race relations?" What is the courageous choice Ina Corinne write to the conference secretary, Brown, author of "The Story of Miss Katherine Gardner, the Federal Council of Churches, 297 church of tomorrow must make if it is to lead in the field of race relations? Is Charles S. Johnson, author of "A Preface to Racial Understanding," right when he declares that the issue of race "constitutes today a supreme test of the strength of Christian faith?" These are some of the points which will be considered.

TWO ADDRESSES

The evening will be given to two inspirational addresses: Miss Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall Settlement in London will bring a message growing out of her first-hand knowledge of racial problems church women held at Asbury Park under the auspices of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the National Council of Federated Church Women, Miss Katherine Gardner associated secretary of the department, will bring a message from youth.

The second day the group will differ from previous gatherings in that its program concentrated on the "Next Chapter in Racial Understanding" will be the key-note of the focus of attention. Attractive educational displays, and plenty of opportunity for social contacts and informal fellowship will be important features in the two-day the pronouncement of the Oxford Conference last summer that "to

The sponsoring personnel of the church's lines of action meetings is significant. Twenty to be determined by racial denominations and community discrimination denies the gospel churches as well as the three international organizations whose proclamation is its task and represented on the committees. Reports from the delegates who the general chairman is Mrs. Emory Ross, long time missionary in Africa; one vice chairman, Mrs. D. D. Forsyth, represents the Council of Women for Home Missions, the other, Mrs. J. N. McEachern, various denominations. Social relations the National Council of Federated Church Women; the secretary, Miss Katherine Gardner, comes from the Church Women; the secretaries, Miss assuming responsibility for specific programs for interracial betterment; one denomination having refused to accept segregation in its practices is faced with in its

work in southern Negro communities are looked to as a way of unifying ties; another denomination has the thinking and activity of church kept in sight a goal based on an act in 1846 urging the setting up of "churches free from the sins of denominations, North and South.

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White and Negro Groups Review Race Relations

11-6-31

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — Reporting on the recent interracial conference of church women held at Asbury Park under the auspices of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the National Council of Federated Church Women, Miss Katherine Gardner

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Through the sole activity of one denomination a Young Peoples's Friendship church has been initiated in a large city and now this project has its own executive, drawing together hundreds of young Negro and white people each month for religious fellowship. The Institute of Race Relations which has been conducted for the past three years was initiated by a white church group.

Discussion on the values gained by the churches in their study last year of "The Negro in America", disclosed that Negro speakers before white groups during the study were not only given the opportunity for presenting facts about their race but were themselves awakened to their own history and to the eager interest which many white groups have in this subject.

Miss Muriel Lester, founder of Kingsley House, London, spoke on racial attitudes throughout the world based on experiences in China, Japan, India and last year in the United States. Miss Dorothy Height, young Negro representative of the International Council of Religious Education at the Oxford Conference last summer, gave a picture of the gathering of a hundred young people there from 30 countries whose viewpoints were at first dissimilar on the question of the church and race the European representatives being interested primarily in theology and the American young folk eager for action. The resolving of these two points of view marked a step in progress.

Speaking for the southern church women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune outlined many changes she has noticed in her recent travels around the country as compared with earlier days, citing significant tasks which have been performed by white church women working with their Negro neighbors. In a closing luncheon session Miss Marion Cuthbert of the Leadership Division of the National Board Y. W. C. A. stated that the churches must lead white Americans to see Negroes as humans. Mrs. Marguerite Bro of the Congregational Council for Social Action stated with emphasis that often one person can face a real racial problem and solve it if he has the will to apply the Christian principle involved.

Race Relations-1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

New York.

Church Women To Meet In Interracial Conferences

By KATHERINE GARDNER
New York.—The fruit of the past year's study of "A Preface to Racial Understanding," right when he declares that the issue of race "constitutes a supreme test of the strength of Christian faith"? These are some of the points which will be considered in two regional conferences of church women on "The Next Chapter of Racial Understanding" this autumn.

One in the East at Asbury Park, New Jersey, October 14-15, and inspirational addresses: Miss Muriel Lester of Kinsley Hall Settlement in Illinois, November 29-30. Local groups London whose active zeal in the making themselves responsible causes of the common people have arrangements—the New Jersey made her internationally beloved Interracial Committee of Church Women will bring a message growing out of men and the Woman's Department her firsthand knowledge of racial problems in India, China, Japan, and America. Miss Dorothy Height, a Negro social worker in New York, vice-chairman of the Department chairman of the Christian Youth Federation of Race Relations, Federal Council of the International Council of Religious Education to the Oxford Conference this summer, will bring a message from youth.

These conferences anticipate a follow-up in more than name. The Negro will divide along lines of special interest college girls who refused to attend another interracial meeting because "there's nothing but fine talk over tea cups that doesn't even carry responsibility to work there on the over into the street car" will find "Next Chapter in Racial Understanding" will be the focus of attention in race relations beyond the study of the past year which was an introduction to problems.

The first afternoon sessions will be devoted to sharing experiences and finding out where church women

are on the road to Christian race relations. Reports of what last year's study has meant to church and community and youth groups in thought and action will be made by representatives of denominations, North and South. What does Mrs. Louise L. Bromley, of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, mean by her statement: "Most church women are 'arrested cases' in race relations?"

The sponsoring personnel of the meetings is significant. Twenty denominations and community churches as well as the three interdenominational organizations are represented on the committees. The general chairman is Mrs. Emory Ross, long-time missionary in Africa; one vice-chairman, Mrs. D. D. Forsyth, represents the Council of Women for Home Missions, the other, Mrs. J. N. McEachern, the National Council of

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denominations will be present. So far only about a quarter of those registered are Negroes. In commenting on his, Miss Bowles said: "This conference faces the next steps in race relations. Church women, both white and Negro, are today challenged to do their share to make dominant the spirit of Jesus Christ in all the issues that communities are facing. The conference can make its real contribution only as consecrated and interested women of both groups are and programs, and it is hoped they in their communities determined to do their share in working out 'The Next Chapter in Race Relations'." It is not too late to register for the conference. This can be done by writing to Miss Katherine Gardner, Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Speaking for the southern church women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune outlined many changes she has noticed in her recent travels around the country as compared with earlier days, citing significant tasks which have been performed by white church women working with their Negro neighbors.

In a closing luncheon Miss Marion Cuthbert of the National Board of the International Council of Religious Education, founder of the International Council of Religious Education, gave a picture of the gathering of a Mrs. Marguerite Bro. of the Congregational Council for Social

Interracial Cont. Arouses Interest

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Race Relations Progress Reviewed By Church Women

15 White and Negro Denominations In 13 States Represented at Asbury Park Conference

pace with social changes.

Social relations departments are gradually assuming responsibility for specific programs for interracial betterment; one denomination having refused to accept segregation in its practices is faced with it in its work in southern communities; another denomination has kept in sight a goal based on its act in 1846 urging the setting up of "churches free from the sins of caste," and has upheld that tradition in all of its educational and religious work among Negro churches of its denomination.

Through the sole activity of one denomination a Young People's Fellowship church has been initiated in a large city and now this project has its own executive, drawing together hundreds of young Negro and white people each month for religious fellowship. The Institute of Race Relations which has been conducted for the past three summers was initiated by a white church group.

Near Missionary
In sounding the keynote of the conference on "Why We Are Here," Miss Gardner stated that the conference had been called to plan how to translate into action the pronouncement of the Oxford conference last summer that "to allow the church lines of action to be determined by racial discrimination is a spiritual view of life."

Discussion on the values gained by the churches in their study last year of the Negro in America disclosed that Negro speakers before white groups during the study were not only given the opportunity as a "two-way affair," and a spiritual view of life.

Reports from the delegates who for presenting facts about their represented 15 white and Negro de-race but were themselves awakened to their own history and to that strides consistent with Christ the eager interest which many ideals are being made in the white groups have in this subject. The Rev. Henry C. McDowell, missionary for 18 years in Angola, cited the churches in this country as a "two-way affair," and a spiritual view of life.

Miss Dorothy Height, young Negro representative of the International Council of Religious Education, gave a picture of the gathering of a Mrs. Marguerite Bro. of the Congregational Council for Social

India and last year with their Negro neighbors.

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

Miss Dorothy Height, young Negro representative of the International Council of Religious Education, gave a picture of the gathering of a Mrs. Marguerite Bro. of the Congregational Council for Social

Japan, India and United States.

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Africa have to offer us.

Action stated with emphasis that often one person can face a real problem and solve it if he has the will to apply the Christian principle involved.

Church Leaders Present

Among the church leaders present who brought reports and carried responsibility for the conference were Mrs. Emory Ross, conference chairman, Disciples of Christ; Mrs. Virgil B. Sease, United Lutheran church; Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman, Congregational-Christian, vice chairman of the Federal Council's department of Race Relations; Mrs. Mary D. White, Council for Social Action of the Congregational - Christian churches; Mrs. Creola B. Cowan, African M. E. Zion church; Miss Helen Bryan, Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, Friends; Miss Etta Mai Russell, M. E. church, South; Miss Janet E. Seville, Miss Caroline B. Chaplin, Mrs. Douglas P. Falconer, Presbyterians, U. S. A.; Rev. Florence Randolph, A.M.E. Zion; Mrs. George T. Scott, chairman New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women; Mrs. W. E. Saunders, Northern Baptist; Mrs. H. Norman Perkins, Protestant Episcopal, chairman Interracial Committee of Germantown, Pa., Mrs. Roscoe S. Conkling, National board, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Ida L. Jackson, M. E. church; Mrs. Beulah A. Berry, African M. E. church.

conference last summer that "to allow the church's lines of action to be determined by racial discrimination denies the gospel whose proclamation is its task and com- chairman, Disciples of Christ; Mrs. Virgil B. Sease, United Lutheran church; Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman, Congregational-Christian, vice chairman of the Federal Council's department of race relations; Mrs. Mary D. White, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches; Mrs. Creola B. Cowan, African M. E. Zion church; Miss Helen Bryan, Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, Friends; Miss Etta Mai Russell, M. E. church, south; Miss Janet E. Seville, Miss Caroline B. Chaplin, Mrs. Douglas P. Falconer, Presbyterians, U. S. A.; Rev. Florence Randolph, A. M. E. Zion; Mrs. George T. Scott, chairman, New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women; Mrs. W. E. Saunders, Northern Baptist; Mrs. H. Norman Perkins, Protestant Episcopal, chairman Interracial Committee of Germantown, Pa., Mrs. Roscoe S. Conkling, National board, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Ida L. Jackson, M. E. church, and Mrs. Beulah A. Berry, African M. E. church.

Reports from the delegates who represented 15 white and Race de-nominations in 13 states showed that strides consistent with Christian ideals are being made in the various denominations in keeping pace with social changes.

Race Speakers Awakened
Discussion on the values gained by the churches in their study last year of "The Negro in America," disclosed that Race speakers before white groups during the study were not only given the opportunity for presenting facts about their race but were themselves awakened to their own history and to the eagerness of many white groups have in this subject.

The Rev. Henry C. McDowell, missionary for 18 years in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, cited the whole foreign mission idea in this country as a "two-way affair;" that as we offer aid through mission-aries we should accept that which is worthwhile in religious and moral thinking which the natives of Africa have to offer us; that the most significant thing the churches in this country could send across the seas is conscience and a spiritual view of life.

Miss Muriel Lester, founder of the Kingsley House, London, spoke on racial attitudes throughout the world based on experiences in China, Japan, India and last year in the United States.

Miss Dorothy Height, young Race representative of the International Council of Religious Education at the Oxford conference gave a picture of the gathering of a hundred young people there from 30 countries whose viewpoints were at first dissimilar on the question of the church and race, the European representatives being interested primarily in theology and the American young folk eager for action. The resolving of these two points of view marked a step in progress.

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

Speaking for the southern church women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune outlined many changes she has noticed in her recent travels around the country as compared with earlier days, citing significant tasks which have been performed by white church women working with their Race neighbors.

In a closing luncheon, Miss Marion Cuthbert of the leadership division Federated Church Women, Miss of the national board Y. W. C. A., Katherine Gardner, associate secretary of the department, stated that the churches "must lead this conference differed from pre-humans. Mrs. Marguerite Bro of various gatherings in that its program concentrated on interracial work. The Congregational Council for Social Action stated with emphasis of the churches themselves and be-cause it was sponsored by three interdenominational women's groups. he has the will to apply the Christian principle involved.

In sounding the keynote of the conference, Miss Gardner stated that Among the church leaders present the conference had been called to who brought reports and carried plan how to translate into action responsibility for the conference the pronouncement of the Oxford conference.

WOMEN REVIEW PROGRESS IN RACIAL WORK

Defender

Church Groups Find New Methods In Advancing Interracial Amity

to 3031
NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Reporting on the recent interracial conference of church women held at Asbury Park under the auspices of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churchs, the Council of Women for Home Mis-

sions and the National Council of Federated Church Women, Miss of the national board Y. W. C. A., Katherine Gardner, associate secretary of the department, stated that the churches "must lead this conference differed from pre-humans. Mrs. Marguerite Bro of various gatherings in that its program concentrated on interracial work. The Congregational Council for Social Action stated with emphasis of the churches themselves and because it was sponsored by three interdenominational women's groups. he has the will to apply the Christian principle involved.

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Race Relations - 1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus
May 5, 1937

Interracial Conference Ends 18th Session

Election of officers and ad-
500 At Night Session

dress by Dr. Arthur Raper of
Atlanta and by Dr. Mordecai W.
Johnson, president of Howard
University, Washington, D. C.,
featured the closing session of
the 18th annual state-wide con-
ference of the North Carolina
Commission on Interracial Co-
operation in Goldsboro Wednes-
day.

Dr. David D. Jones of Bennett
College was added to the com-
mission as a vice chairman and
the old officers were reelected
including:

Director, L. R. Reynolds of
Chapel Hill; state chairman, Dr.
Howard W. Odum of Chapel Hill;
honorary chairman, Governor
Clyde R. Hoey; vice chairmen, J.
W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, Mrs.
Rosa D. Gregory of Salisbury,
and W. A. Stanbury of Greens-

boro; chairman of the commit-
tee on cooperation, Rev. Olin T.
Binkley of Chapel Hill; chairman
of the steering committee, N. C.
of development of leadership, any people. The equal right of
Newbold of Raleigh; chairman
of the finance committee, Gur-
ney P. Hood of Raleigh; secre-
tary-treasurer, C. C. Spaulding
of Durham.

Dr. Johnson in his address at
the Wednesday session credited
the work of interracial commis-
sions as accomplishing much to-
ward reducing lynching in the
South.

Arthur Raper, of the faculty
of Agnes Scott College, discuss-
ing "Gullies and What They
Mean" said that the South has
tried to get more out of its soi-
than it put back. He blamed the
dust storms of the Middle West
on improper soil practices and
said that while such practices
bring dust bowls in that part of
the country they bring "gullies"
in North Carolina's Piedmont sec-
tion and land that requires more
and more fertilizer in the east-
ern half of the state.

North Carolina.

girdling of the moral laws of
God.

John W. Mitchell

"The Negro Farmer and His
Family in North Carolina" was
considered at length by John W.
Mitchell of Greensboro, negro
district farm agent. He said in
part: "In agriculture my race
has its strongest hold. Agricul-
ture not only furnishes employ-
ment for more than fifty per
cent of the race but also agricul-
tural highlights of the Tuesday eve-
ning session which was attended
by approximately 500 persons at
the First Baptist church.

Bishop Penick discussed "The
Program of the Church in the
Field of Race Relations," Dr.

Shepard spoke on "Breaking
Down Race Prejudice," and Agent

Mitchell considered "The North
Carolina Farmer and his Fam-
ily."

When the world becomes bet-
ter Christianized, Bishop Penick

said, there will be no problems o-

"In the words of that great
man that this county gave birth,

Governor Aycock, who said: 'I
believe that the Negro, even where-
he is not an object of hatred, is
certainly not an object of respect
as a citizen.'

"I think the white people of my
own state never have been in a
more thoughtful or generous

mood toward the negro. North

Carolina will be amazed at the
blessings which will come to the

state as the result of its more
liberal treatment of a race once

apparently doomed to perpetual

immaturity. There never have
been so many people in my day

who appeared to wish it so well,"

concluded Dr. Shepard.

An adequate system of reli-
gious instruction for the younger
generation of negroes was ad-
vocated by the speaker as a social and economic scale, lack of

means of promoting the adher-
ence to moral laws of racial re-

lationships. Bishop Penick charg-
ed that a "false" evangelism a-

mong the two races had aroused
each race to frenzied pitch of e-

motions under which there is no
as has been found by the Com-

mission on the Study of Lynch-negro work with the state depart-
ing, their sentences are often more severe than those of their greetings from Governor Clyde
white fellow citizens, while for R. Hoey.
crimes of violence against each other their sentences are light, unequal accommodations on pub-
lic carriers for equal fare.

"There is just one thing which
every intelligent negro wishes
the white man, intelligent or
otherwise to learn, and that is
his: the negroes of this country
are what the white people have
made them.

"In the finality our appeal
must go to the ordinary man the
privileges to qualified Negroes were
great mediocracy or middle class
recommended yesterday by a study
who do the bulk of the voting
Commission of Interracial coopera-
tion at its 18th annual conference
here.

The report, delivered by J. W.
Seabrook, president of the Fayette-
ville State Normal School, also ad-
vocated improved school facilities
and new fields of employment for
Negroes.

Needs and functions of the com-
mission were discussed by Bishop
Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh and
James E. Shepard, president of the
North Carolina College for Negroes
at Durham.

John W. Mitchell, Greensboro
Negro district farm agent, pointed
to agriculture as the hope of the
colored race.

"The farms furnish much of our
wealth as well as more than 50 per
cent of our employment," he said.

Mitchell urged better cooperation
between the races.

Joint meetings of white and Negro
ministerial associations were sug-
gested by Rev. O. T. Binkley of
Chapel Hill as a means of encour-
aging better relationships.

Winston, N. C., Free Press

May 6, 1937

INTERRACIAL MEET

COMES TO AN END

White and Colored Leaders Were at
Goldsboro Conference.

The annual statewide conference
of the North Carolina Commission
on Interracial Cooperation, held at
Goldsboro, ended Wednesday after-
noon. All officers were reelected.
White and colored leaders residing
at various points in the State are
officers and directors. They in-
clude such men as Gurney P. Hood,

Raleigh, N. C. Times
May 6, 1937

ASK FOR ANTI- LYNCH MEASURE

Recommended By Com-
mittee Of North Caro-
lina Interracial Group

GOLDSBORO, May 6. (P) — A
State anti-lynch law and voting
privileges to qualified Negroes were
recommended yesterday by a study
group of the voting
Commission of Interracial coopera-
tion at its 18th annual conference
here.

The report, delivered by J. W.
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Winston, N. C., Free Press

May 6, 1937

state commissioner of banks; Dr. Carolina Negro Farmer and His David D. Jones, president of Ben-Family." Dr. James E. Shepard will nett College, Greensboro; Dr. How- discuss "The Need and the function ard W. Odum, of Chapel, and Dr. of the Interracial Commission in N. C. Newbold, state director of North Carolina," and Bishop Penick Negro education.

Speakers at the 1937 conference, the 18th statewide meeting, included J. W. Mitchell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington. Dr. Johnson comes here each year to address an institute for colored church workers.

Next year's meeting place of the commission has not been determined. As many as 500 attended the sessions at Goldsboro.

Raleigh, N. C. Times

May 3, 1937

Greenville N. C. Reflector May 3, 1937

INTER-RACIAL BODY TO MEET

Bishop Penick, Gurney Bishop Edwin A. Penick Listed Among Those to Speak

GOLDSBORO, May 3. — Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Commissioner of Banks Gurney Hood, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University Arthur Raper of the Interracial Commission of Atlanta, J. W. Mitchell of the North Carolina A. and T. College, and President James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes are among speakers who have accepted invitations to address the 18th annual State-wide conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation which meets in Goldsboro Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4 and 5.

The complete program for the two-day conference was announced today for the first time by L. R. Reynolds, of Chapel Hill, director of the commission.

The conference will open Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Religious Education building of St. Paul's Methodist Church. Dr. W. A. Stanbury, of Greensboro, vice-chairman, will preside. The afternoon session will be devoted to committee reports and special study and discussion groups. J. W. Seabrook, president of the State Normal School, Fayetteville, will report for the Study committee, and an open discussion will follow.

Dr. Olin T. Binkley, pastor of the Chapel Hill Baptist Church, and Mrs. A. M. Gates, of Durham, will lead discussions on what the ministers and women can do to help solve the interracial problems. Dr. Binkley is chairman of the Church Cooperation Committee.

The Tuesday evening session will begin at 7:45 o'clock when J. W. Mitchell will speak on "The North

begin at 7:45 o'clock when J. W. Mitchell will speak on "The North Carolina Negro Farmer and His Family." Dr. James E. Sheppard will discuss "The Need and the Function of the Interracial Commission in North Carolina," and Bishop Penick will speak on "The Program of the church in the Field of Race Relations." A half hour concert of sacred music will be given by a group of students from North Carolina Negro colleges.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson and Dr. Arthur Raper will address the Wednesday morning session which begins at 10 o'clock. Dr. Raper is author of two books, "The Tragedy of Lynching" and of "Preface to Peasantry."

Between the two addresses there will be several special discussion group meetings and the finance committee will meet with Chairman Gurney P. Hood.

Asheville, N. C. Times

May 4, 1937

INTER-RACIAL BODY TO MEET

Interracial Meet Will Open Tonight At Goldsboro, N. C.

Goldsboro, May 3.—Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Commissioner of Banks Gurney Hood, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University Arthur Raper of the Interracial Commission of Atlanta, J. W. Mitchell of the North Carolina A. and T. College, and President James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes are among speakers who have accepted invitations to address the 18th annual State-wide conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation which meets in Goldsboro Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4 and 5.

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GOLDSBORO, May 4.—(AP)—Educators and religious leaders came here today for a two-day conference of the North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation.

General sessions will begin tonight. Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the state College for Negroes at Durham, and J. W. Mitchell of the U. S. Department of agriculture will deliver the principal address.

Delegates heard committee reports and gathered for group discussions at the afternoon session. The conference will end tomorrow Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4 with Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university at Washington, making the concluding address.

Justice to Negro Urged In Address by Ethridge

He Defines 'Minimum Obligations' White Man Owes Colored Minority

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Aug. 5 (AP)—

Mark Ethridge, general manager of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, told the conference on education and race relations here tonight that "America owes the Negro the stamping out of lynching and the protection of his person and his property from violence born of race prejudice."

Asserting there were "certain minimum obligations, the white man owes the Negro race," Ethridge

warned that "so long as the white race that is in control of election South tolerates the application of ex-machinery, in charge of all but an intra-legal measures toward the Negro, no man, white or black, can be charged with the right of the integrity of the law the legislative bodies," as a "striking confession of an inferiority com-

"If it requires federal marshals and federal deputies to prevent superiority."

Ethridge said that he believed that South, then I am for federal marshals and deputies doing it," he down segregation laws or the so-called social equality because "I

"To recognize the right of a state have found them nowhere to be as to handle the problem when lynchings continue is to recognize the whole, as proud of his race as we are right of a state to tolerate a violation of ours."

"Plain, Simple Justice"

"If not for the Negro's protection, then for our own, we owe him better health and sanitation measures. A million and a half domestic servants come into our homes every day, a great many of them bringing with them syphilis, tuberculosis and a dozen other ills."

Ethridge asserted that it was a matter of "plain, simple justice" to give the Negro adequate public accommodations and resist legislative measures tending to deprive him of the right of a legitimate occupation.

"The field of opportunity for the Negro has been greatly narrowed by the depression and before that by the efforts of prejudicial organizations like the Ku Klux Klan and the Blackshirts," he said.

"I have apprehensions over what the growth of unionism in the United States will mean to the Negro, because discrimination has been practiced as assiduously within labor unions as without it. When the great mass of workers is unionized, and the Negro is denied a card, what is to become of him?"

"For our own protection, if not for the Negro's; for the preservation of

our own self-respect, for the preservation of our own ideal of democracy and civilization, we can in plain simple justice join with the Negroes in their demands for a better distribution of public moneys—a distribution that is in accord with the ideals of a new economic ideal in this country—a new deal dedicated to lifting the level of life regardless of race.

"We can convey to our southern senators and representatives in the national congress the information that when they use the presence of the Negro in the South as an argument against such measures as the wages and hours bill, they are representing more correctly those elements which made up the Ku Klux Klan than they are the decent, thinking elements among the white people . . . 4-6-39

Ethridge characterized the fear of Negro domination on the part of a white race "that is in control of election machinery, in charge of all but an intra-legal measures toward the Negro, no man, white or black, can be charged with the right of the integrity of the law the legislative bodies," as a "striking confession of an inferiority com-

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"For our own protection, if not for the Negro's; for the preservation of

TECHNIQUE, NOT SOCIOLOGY

Election of Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina as chairman of the Commission on Intercultural Co-operation, a gentleman calculated to vote "right," and who looks combined force and conservatism.

Coincident with Dr. Odum's election at the recent conference at Atlanta the com-

mission promises a thorough investigation of civil liberties violations in the South.

And while we have from time to time even one day, give him a ten-minute talk, insisted that the South has no monopoly on the INTENT to violate civil liberties.

the fact remains that it is in the South that civil liberties continue to be violated in the most sensational and the most per-average intelligence, but when he faces an permanent form, to-wit: the lynching of negroes accused but not convicted of heinous crimes.

In this connection there is piling up proof that there will never be made any progress in reducing lynching by attempting to change the hearts of men.

Reduction of lynching through social change will come about with the more thorough education of the masses and even then education is a very weak link to hold back powerful emotions when they become inflamed.

But there is very good, concrete evidence that lynching is prevalent in inverse ratio to the calibre and training of law officers in any given locality; which means that the lynching problem is a problem of law enforcement rather than sociology.

New York, for instance, with whites, negroes, low-type foreigners, and its general hodge-podge collection of humanity produces a plethora of very brutal crimes, crimes such as are often preliminary to lynching in the South.

But New York never has a lynching. The commission on interracial co-operation voted Thursday to "exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the south."

Because in New York every man who is chosen to serve on the police force must pass rigid physical and mental tests, and after having passed those tests must attend a police school for a period of months, during which time he receives from experts intensive training in the technique of being an officer.

Whoever heard of a mob taking a prisoner from a New York copper? It has been tried time and again, but whoever heard of it being successful?

Whoever heard of a mob taking a prisoner from a G-man?

But mobs (even mobs of four men) take prisoners with ease from officers all over

the South. Why?

Because we smart Southerners when we set out to appoint an officer pick a man who doesn't have much else to do, who is a likeable local politician, who has a large collection of friends and relatives all cal-

large and capable enough to hold his own

Because after having picked such an officer we smart Southerners instead of train-

ing him in the technique of his duties for

of civil liberties violations in the South. (ing him a badge and a gun, and tell him to get out there and strut his stuff.

He does very well on the garden variety of problems, because he is a man of

in the most sensational and the most per-average intelligence, but when he faces an

unusual problem like the close proximity of a threatening lynching mob, he becomes

confused and lets his prisoner be taken from him because he has never had the

specialized training which would teach him how to meet and defeat just such a

situation.

And now that we have devoted some

little space here to comparing police tech-

nique in the North and South we remem-

ber that it was altogether unnecessary. We

have adequately trained officers right here

in North Carolina.

Whoever heard of a mob even trying to

take a prisoner away from a Highway Pa-

trolman?

*Greensboro, N. C.
Patriot*

Oct. 11, 1937

ODUM ELECTED

PRESIDENT

INTERRACIAL GROUP

put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the south; in particular the beating of white labor organizers and the illegal treatment of negro farm workers.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
October 8, 1937

R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, secretary, said the announced purpose of the commission was to improve "conditions of neglect and injustice affecting Negroes and of the mistaken attitudes out of which such conditions grow."

Heads 'Commission



AP

DR. HOWARD W. ODUM

Odum Elected Racial Study Group Leader

Atlanta, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Commission on Interracial Co-operation voted today to "exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South . . ."

The commission, at its annual session here, elected Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina as president.

Approximately 100 members from all parts of the South attended.

The resolution dealing with civil liberties read: "Resolved: That the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and the individual members thereof exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South; in particular the beating of white labor organizers and the illegal treatment of Negro farm workers."

Dr. Odum, the new president, is a native of Georgia and former dean of Emory University. He is the editor of Social Forces, and was president of the American Sociological Society in 1930.

Race Relations- 1937.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
January 1, 1937

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
February 2, 1937

Inter - Racial Meet Of Ministers To Be Held On Monday

Colored Ministers To Give
Program At Session Of
Ministerial Association.

An inter-racial program will feature the regular meeting of the Gastonia Ministerial Association at the First Presbyterian church at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Rev. C. E. Rozzelle, president, announced to asking them to participate. The conference is being limited to 50 persons and an effort is being made to will have complete charge of the assembled those who have manifested interest in this type of activity program, Rev. Mr. Rozzelle said, and several representative colored in other years.

The colored ministers of the city will be a part of the observance of race relations work in Gastonia. The matter of week, which is promoted by the Federal co-operation between the two Councils of Churches of America in religious work will be discussed.

So far as is possible, an effort will be made to answer the question of the most interesting ever held by "What are the next steps toward the local ministerial association. The colored work committee feels Rev. W. A. Hoffman, pastor of Temple Baptist church, is secretary. The races has been encouraged as the Rev. Phillips S. Gilman, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, will the past. conduct the devotional service at the meeting Monday morning.

Rev. Mr. Rozzelle will announce newly appointed committees for the year.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
February 7, 1937

Inter-Racial Sunday To Be Observed Here

Inter-racial Sunday will be observed in the chapel of Allen Home school at 3:30 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, February 14. Dr. Cleland McAfee, of Asheville Normal and Teachers college, former secretary of the foreign missions board of the Presbyterian church, will be the principal speaker. Music will be furnished by some of the leading musicians of the city. The public is invited.

Dr. O. T. Binkley and John W. Mitchell to Speak At West Market At 3 Sunday.

HAVING SPECIAL MUSIC

White and negro citizens of the community will have a joint meeting at West Market Street Methodist church Sunday afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock in biennial celebration of "National Race Relations day."

Glenn R. Johnson, professor of sociology at Woman's college, who

North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Dispatch
February 16, 1937

CHURCHES OBSERVE INTER-RACIAL DAY

Comer Speaks At Baptist
Church and Garner at Ne-
gro Methodist Church

An address by Harry Comer, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Chapel Hill, at the First Baptist Church, during the 11:00 o'clock service and a sermon at the Negro Methodist Church in the afternoon at 3:00 o'clock by the Rev. E. Norfleet Gardner, pastor of the Baptist Church, marked another inter-racial observance here.

Rev. J. Clyde Turner, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, is chairman of the program committee, the other members of the committee being Rev. W. A. Stanbury, D. D., pastor of West Market Street Methodist church, and Rev. R. T. Weatherby, D. D., pastor of Saint Matthew's Methodist Episcopal church

RACE RELATIONS DAY OBSERVED AT CHURCH

Dr. Binkley and Professor Mitch-
ell Speak At West Market
Street Methodist.

West Market Street Methodist church was practically filled Sunday afternoon for the program given in observance of National Race Relations day. Both negro and white citizens were in the audience.

Rev. O. T. Binkley, D. D., pastor of First Baptist church, Chapel Hill, was the principal speaker, and Prof. John W. Mitchell, of A. and T. college, who is state farm demonstration agent for the negro division of the department of agriculture, made a short address. Glenn R. Johnson, professor of sociology at Woman's college, who is chairman of the Guilford County Inter-racial commission, presided over the meeting. Rev. W. A. Stanbury, D. D., pastor of the church, said the invocation.

A musical program was presented by choirs from A. and T. college, Bennett college and Palmer Memorial Institute.

During the regular church service Mr. Comer in discussing the attitude of the races said that it was a mystery that as much good-will existed between the two as does, since the attitude in all other walks of daily life were decided un-Christian.

It is a world of competition in which we live, he said. In our social, economic, and spiritual life we are always trying to outstrip the other person, and as a result it is natural that such a feeling should subsist between the two. Such conditions must be changed, he stated, before a feeling of brotherhood can grow among the races.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner was the principal speaker at the Negro Methodist Church in the afternoon. Three high school youths, Tom Lattimer, Merritt Burns, and Archie D. Hayman, also spoke at the service of the Negro church. Other white visitors called upon to make talks were Messrs. C. L. Gaylord, by the High Point Com-John Mebane, city editor of The

The church choir sang several Negro spirituals, and a special collection was taken up to further plans for building a new Negro church. The Rev. C. E. Canady is pastor of the church.

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 26, 1937

'BROTHERHOOD DAY' IS TO BE OBSERVED HERE

Sponsored Monday Night By
Council of Catholics, Jews
and Protestants.

DR. JONES IS TO SPEAK

"Brotherhood Day" will be observed in the city next Monday, with a mass meeting in the main Superior courtroom in the county courthouse as the chief event, this session to begin at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Greensboro Council of Catholics, Jews and Protestants, it was learned yesterday.

At the same time it was made known that the speaker of the occasion will be Rev. M. Ashby

Will

Be Held Here In Afternoon

Several soloists from churches

both religious and secular, will be of the city will also take part.

Another part of the program will

presented this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the St. Mark M.

E. be the reading of a poem, written

of the quickest ways to reach the

hearts of men help build the strong

the purpose of the program is

to foster friendly relations be-

tween the races in High Point. It

is believed that music will be one

of the quickest ways to reach the

hearts of men help build the strong

friendship.

All musical groups and indi-

viduals participating in the pro-

gram will

be represented

on hearts of men help build the strong

friendship.

Both white and Negro groups

will take part in the music festival

which is expected to attract

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
March 7, 1937

Inter-Racial Program Will

Be Held Here In Afternoon

An interesting musical program,

both religious and secular, will be of the city will also take part.

Another part of the program will

be the reading of a poem, written

of the quickest ways to reach the

hearts of men help build the strong

friendship.

Both white and Negro groups

will take part in the music festival

which is expected to attract

the program will

be the Leonard Street school fac-

ulty, a civic chorus under the di-

rection of Madame Nell Hunter.

INTERRACIAL GOOD WILL PROGRAM PRESENTED HERE

Large Gathering Of White And Colored Attend Unique
Presentation At St. Mark M. E. Church; Music Is
Featured

Here Monday Night

Before a church filled with both white and colored, a group of musicians and others presented an interracial good will program under the auspices of the High Point Commission on Interracial Relations at St. Mark M. E. church yesterday afternoon.

Dr. J. C. Morgan, chairman of the finance committee of the commission, presided over the program which delighted the large audience. Prof. A. J. Griffin spoke the invocation.

The program featured the singing of spirituals by a Negro chorus directed by Madame Nell Hunter, State WPA Supervisor of Music for Negroes, who herself sang several solo parts with remarkable finish and charm. The chorus more than pleased the audience with its' rendition of a number of beloved Negro spirituals, including "Bye and Bye," "Steal Away," "De Old Ark," "Swing Low," "Crucifixion," "Roll Jordan" and "Come Down Angels."

Selections were also rendered by Miss Vera Smith and Vance Jones, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., who Smith, accompanied at the piano, will deliver an address on the responsibilities and implications of Prof. Dan W. Smith, representing the First Presbyterian fraternity, goodwill and brotherhood. Charles A. Hines, Greensboro attorney, who is president of the council, will preside. Dr. Jones will be introduced by Col. Frank Hobgood, of the Greensboro bar.

Rev. J. Clay Madison, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, gave a brief history of Greensboro, said Rev. Milo S. Hinckle, pastor of Asheboro Street Friends church, who is chairman of the executive committee of the council.

John Mebane of The Enterprise staff read a Negro folk poem, "Sister Lou," by Sterling Brown, Va., for a number of years has been considered one of the leading ministers in the Southern Baptist convention. He is widely known as a lecturer and author as well as a preacher. Among the large churches which he has served as pastor are First church, Columbus, Ga.; First church, Augusta, Ga.; Ponce de Leon Avenue church, Atlanta, Ga.

The program generally was considered one of the most successful of its type ever presented here.

and Second church, St. Louis, Mo. He now devotes his attention chiefly to work as general lecturer and preacher. He is honorary chairman of the Interracial commission of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Jones is a member and promoter of the National Council of Jews and Christians.

"Brotherhood Day," is now definitely in the family of America's special days," Mr. Hinckle remarked. "It is the creation of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, a rapidly growing American organization committed to the promotion of intergroup understanding and appreciation, especially as concerns the three great religious groups, Jews, Catholics and Protestants. 'Brotherhood Day' stands, therefore, for mutual appreciation and friendly co-operation.

"The Greensboro Council of Catholics, Jews and Protestants has sponsored the promotion of these same ideals locally for the past two years. The council is taking a great forward step this year in bringing to the city an outstanding apostle of brotherhood in all human relations. Dr. Jones is a man nationally known for his fairness, his broad sympathies, his devout religious convictions and his winning personality."

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance

March 15, 1937

Interracial Good Will Sermon Theme

Rev. H. K. King Speaks;
Mt. Lebanon Choir Sings;
Races Join In Offering

A well attended inter-racial meeting at the Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church Sunday furnished an object lesson in the lesson the plan of the First will be introduced by Col. Frank Hobgood, of the Greensboro bar. The whole community is urged to co-operate in making this a grand expression of the goodwill of the First Methodist Protestant church, which we want to be characteristic of the interracial organization.

Prof. Hinckle, pastor of Asheboro Street Friends church, who is chairman of the executive committee of the council.

Dr. Jones, a native of Lexington, Va., for a number of years has been considered one of the leading ministers in the Southern Baptist convention. He is widely known as a lecturer and author as well as a preacher. Among the large churches which he has served as pastor are First church, Columbus, Ga.; First church, Augusta, Ga.; Ponce de Leon Avenue church, Atlanta, Ga.

The program generally was considered one of the most successful of its type ever presented here.

Lenten Class Hears Pleas for Justice To Negro

Interracial Affairs Subject Of Address

L. R. Reynolds Of Richmond
Speaks To Woman's Auxiliary
Of St. Philip's

Favoring gradual solution of the interracial problem, L. R. Reynolds of Richmond, executive secretary of the interracial commissions of North Carolina and Virginia, last night spoke to the members and guests of the Woman's auxiliary of the St. Philips Episcopal church Street Methodist church and viceon interracial relations.

The attitude of people, Reynolds said, gradually should develop so that an "equilateral triangle" is formed. "The base of the triangle," he said, "should be community worker.

Dr. Stanbury told of the advance made by the negro race, in regard to mutual problems."

Mrs. George Lyon presided at the meeting. Mrs. L. A. Tomlinson and Miss Kate Herndon reported on the auxiliary convention recently held in Raleigh. An exhibit, including hand-woven articles, loaned by the Negro community center, was displayed. Bundles for needy persons were collected.

Dr. Stanbury told of the advance made by the negro race, in regard to mutual problems. The white race should strive to appreciate how far the negro has come in 70 years and work toward better understanding and broad sympathies, his devout religious convictions and his winning personality."

Dr. Noah Ryder, director of the Sedalia Singers, sang with four of his students, Oscar Richmond, Otis Cook, Wallace Wright and Don Summers, as an illustration of the music education being done at Palmer Memorial institute.

Last week Mr. Edmunds, senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church in Halifax, cited the debt of the white race to the negro worker and asked for justice.

He told something of St. Paul's industrial school, established in Virginia by the Episcopal church 40 years ago. In all these 40 years no person ever a student there has ever been arrested, Mr. Edmunds claimed. To supplement his talk 12 students from A. and T. college sang for the class.

Next Friday Mrs. Philip Hammond, chairman of the lenten class, will end the course by summarizing the six meetings and by presenting the subject, "Negro-White Adjustment."

Beginning at 3 o'clock, the meeting lasted until 5:30. It was planned and arranged by the Rev. G. H. Spalding of the Mt. Lebanon Church.

Race Relations - 1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Milledgeville, Ga., Times
June 14, 1937

SUPPRESSION OF NEGRO HAS HURT ADVANCEMENT, DR. RAPER SAYS

Atlanta Speaker Scores South's Economic Practices At Blue Ridge

Dr. Arthur Raper, professor of sociology at Agnes Scott College and Research Director of the Inter-racial Commission, told 500 college students at Blue Ridge, N. C., Friday night that southern white people, in trying to keep the Negro "in his place," had held themselves back as well as the Negro.

"Keeping the Negro in the ditch," he said, "makes it necessary for somebody to stay in the education and race problems that ditch with him to hold him down." "America owes the Negro the stamping-out of lynching and the protection of his person and his property from violence born of race prejudice," adding that he favored a Federal law to stop lynchings if necessary.

The meeting was a part of the ten-day southern student conference of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., which meets annually at Blue Ridge, summer resort 20 miles from Asheville. Almost 100 colleges in all parts of the south are represented at the conference, which began Tuesday and will continue through next Thursday. Delegations from practically all the colleges in Georgia are present.

Dr. Raper pointed out how the white man's attempt to keep the Negro landless and therefore powerless, had become the basis of the southern landless tenant system, which has reduced much valuable land to waste.

"We thought we were keeping the Negro landless, but tenants have now become white people as well as Negroes," he said.

Other speakers at the Blue Ridge conference include Kirby Page, Carl Voss, and George A. Coe.

To Curb Lynching,
Use of Textbooks

(Special to Journal and Guide)

BLUE RIDGE, N. C. — A fine example of how to conduct conferences on race relations so that practical benefits may accrue therefrom, was exhibited here last week when leaders of the South analyzed and charted the future of the Negro as an American citizen and an integral part of the human family, rather than view his interests from the purely racial angle.

Among the liberal and thought-provoking addresses was that by Mark Etheridge, general manager of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. He told the conference on education and race problems that:

G. S. C. W. GROUP PRESENT

to the presidential address. Mr. Lang in breadth of vision both in retrospect and prospect, in dignity of eloquence, laid bare the history of this association and the attainments it has achieved since its inauguration fifty years ago.

Mr. Lang reminded the members that the failure of the present social system to deliver masses of the people from destitution and misery should not depress us.

Incipient faith is apt to be a very mustard seed for size and there are no short cuts to the thing which we hold to be the birthright of us all. Education should

Judge Orville A. Park of Macon, Ga., told the gathering that there is "a lack of justice toward Negroes in some parts of the South," asserting that he believes the average Negro prefers a white jury to one having Negro men on it because the type of Negro who would be chosen for jury service would have less patience with crime than the average white juror.

Dr. E. J. Trueblood of Limestone College, Gacney, S. C., suggested that "courses in race problems be taught in southern schools" as an effective means of correcting erroneous views and building up wholesome attitudes."

North Carolina

S.A.T.A. Conference.

CAPE TOWN 21-26 JUNE, 1937

Decidedly favorable
(Continued)

THE S.A.T.A. Souvenir Jubilee could it be profitable?

Conference was held in the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town on the 21st—26th June under the presidency of Mr. J. Lang of Port Elizabeth. Close on 500 delegates were in attendance. The Native branches were as follows:—Eastern Province Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Kirkwood, and North Western Districts as far as Vryburg.

On the evening of the 21st June the members of the S.A.T.A. listened with intense admiration to the presidential address. Mr. Lang in breadth of vision both in retrospect and prospect, in dignity of eloquence, laid bare the history of this association and the attainments it has achieved since its inauguration fifty years ago.

Mr. Lang reminded the members that the failure of the present social system to deliver masses of the people from destitution and misery should not depress us.

Incipient faith is apt to be a very mustard seed for size and there are no short cuts to the thing which we hold to be the birthright of us all. Education should

know no barriers of race belief or colour. He was not afraid to state his faith in the right of the Natives of South Africa to the blessings which come from education. He laid stress on the obligations the European teachers have to do anything and everything that lies in their power to satisfy the pulsatile hunger of the Bantu folk for education.

The association animates this resolution to know

colour. Thus White South Africa would disobey the command at its peril. He says of segregation that if it is proposed, means should be provided that the Native is given scope to develop on the lands now on purchase for them. How else

September 1, 1937

RACE CONFERENCE TO OPEN AT U. N. C.

Well-Known Speakers Will Discuss Problem Of Education Of American Negroes

Chapel Hill, Aug. 31.—(Special)—The fourth of a series of international conferences dealing with cultural changes among non-western peoples as a result of western civilization will open here tomorrow under the auspices of Yale university, Hampton institute, and the University of North Carolina.

Formally it has been designated as a lecture-seminar conference on "The Education of American Negroes and the African Natives."

The purpose is "to bring together a number of educators of wide experience from the United States and British territories in Africa to discuss the problems of education of the American Negroes and of the native Africans."

Twenty-five educational officials from Africa and 30 state agents for Negro education in the south are scheduled to attend.

The sessions here will continue daily through September 29. From September 30 to October 12 the delegates will make field visits in the south. From October 13 to 19 the sessions will be held at Hampton institute, and from October 20 to 26 at Yale university.

The first of these conferences was held at Yale university in 1934, the second in South Africa in 1935, and the third at Honolulu in 1936.

Among the well-known speakers at the sessions here will be Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the national resettlement administration; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the southern education board; Dr. Edwin Embre, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund; Dr. T. J. Wooster, Jr., director of the farm tenancy program of the resettlement administration; John Collier of Washington, commissioner for Indian affairs;

Dr. Charles T. Loram, chairman of the department of race relations of the graduate school of Yale university; Dr. John Reisner, New York, director of the agricultural

missions foundation; Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk university; Dr. Ralph Linton, professor of social anthropology of Columbia university; President Frank P. Graham, Dr. Howard W. Odum, and Dr. Edgar W. Knight, and Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina.

The conference is being directed by Dr. Loram and Dr. Odum.

Members of the executive committee are President Graham and Dr. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Loram of Yale, Dr. Jackson Davis of the general education board, and President Arthur J. Howe of Hampton institute.

Greensboro, N. C., News

September 13, 1937

MITCHELL IS HEARD AT DURHAM MEETING

Negro District Farm Agent Ad-
dresses Seminar-Conference Ses-
sion—Other Talks Made.

John W. Mitchell, of Greensboro, negro district farm agent, was one of the speakers at the meeting in Durham Saturday of the seminar-conference which has been in progress at Chapel Hill for several days. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company was lost to the meeting, which was attended by some 25 administrators of education in Africa and about 30 representatives of state departments of education in the southern states.

With Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in this state, presiding, District Agent Mitchell appeared on the program with Dr. C. T. Loram, of Yale university; C. C. Spaulding, president of the insurance company; H. L. Trigg, state high school inspector; Dr. Clyde Donnell, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company physician; President J. W. Seabrook, of Fayetteville State Normal school; President J. E. Shepard, of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, and Dr. Howard Odum, of Chapel Hill, sociologist and writer.

Limiting his talk to the progress and problems of the negro farmer, the district agent pointed out that it is in agriculture that his race has the strongest hold in the south. "Of the 918,647 negroes living in North Carolina in 1930," he said, "496,494 lived on farms. There were 19,711 negro farm owners and part-owners in North Carolina in 1930, owning 981,111 acres of land valued at more than \$159,000,000, while negroes as tenants, share-croppers and so on cultivated 5,796,775 acres."

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
September 17, 1937

South Must Face Racial Problem Says Mitchell

Illinois Negro Congressman Delivers Brilliant Ad-
dress Here; Says Roosevelt Greatest Humani-
tarian; Praised Inter-racial Spirit In Gastonia.

"There is no use running away over backwards in their efforts to from the race problem. It must be solved and it must be solved here in the South where it is most acute."

That was the keynote of a brilliant address on racial relationships delivered to a large audience of both white people and Negroes in the county courthouse here last night by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Congress man from Chicago, Ill.

Representative Mitchell, only Negro Democrat ever to sit in Congress, stopped here in the course of a good will tour through the South at the invitation of Representative A. L. Bulwinkle. He conferred with Representative Bulwinkle yesterday at his home here.

"I am not one of those who believe it is impossible to solve the race problem," the Negro Congressman asserted. "Already we have made heartening progress. We are moving nearer to the solution every day. We are solving it."

Praises Roosevelt

Congressman Mitchell, a staunch New Dealer, praised Roosevelt as "the greatest humanitarian who ever sat in the White House." "I have conferred with him at the White House on numerous occasions. He has the strongest and most charming personality with which I ever came in contact. He is a great humanitarian who is determined to see that every Negro citizen gets a chance to do something and be somebody."

Thanks Bulwinkle

"I want to express appreciation to your representative, Major Bulwinkle, for the consideration he has shown me and for the help, cooperation and encouragement I have had from him since I have been in Congress," Representative Mitchell said.

"When I was elected to Congress, some of my friends told me they feared I might suffer embarrassing treatment when I took my seat on the Democratic side of the house. But I want to tell you that I have never been offered any insult in any form by anybody since I have been in Congress. The Southern Congressmen, as well as the others, have treated me with the utmost consideration. In fact, they have leaned

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
September 16, 1937

Racial Bitterness Dying Out. Rep. Mitchell Says

Negro Congressman Of
Chicago Is Here On
Good-Will Tour

"A lot of the bitterness between the white and colored races is dying out in the United States," Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman of Chicago, told a group of Asheville negro leaders last night at a conference at the Hotel Chapman.

Congressman Mitchell arrived in Asheville yesterday morning. He is making what he calls a "good-will tour of the South". Today he will confer with Mayor Robert M. Wells and other white civic and business leaders of Asheville. He will leave Asheville late today.

The congressman said that the racial problem would not be solved by speech making, but he added that an understanding could be reached by conferences between leaders of both races.

Says Negroes Are Loyal

He condemned the practice of bringing in foreigners and allowing them to take jobs held by negroes. "Negroes are loyal to this country," he said. "They do not want to kill presidents or throw bombs. You never heard of a negro nurse kidnapping a baby."

"We know that the whites do not hate the negroes. I was born in Alabama, and taught school in that state for many years. The problem of social equality was once the rage in the racial question. Thank God, this has died out now."

"The South with all its natural resources has no business of being as poor as it is. We are losing too much work. What is the cause of it?

"Our people would like to have the white people tell us what is wrong and if there is anything the matter with our work we want to correct it."

Not A True Picture

"The negro in the South formerly was pictured as being associated with the Republican party. This is not a true picture. Many of the negroes would like to be treated as citizens and be extended the privilege of voting."

Congressman Mitchell said that he visited the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, near Rockymount, Va., Tuesday. He explained that he and his wife are planning to purchase the house where Washington was born as a slave and convert it into a national shrine.

Congressman Mitchell is a graduate of Tuskegee (Alabama) State Normal and Industrial Institute, and studied law at Columbia and Harvard universities. He has practiced law in Chicago since 1920.

Race Relations - 1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
March 28, 1937

STANLEY HIGH OPENS INSTITUTE PROGRAM AT U. N. C. SUNDAY

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 27—Dr. Stanley High, founder and director of the Good Neighbor league and reputed to be one of President Roosevelt's close advisers, will address the opening session of the fourth Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock in Memorial hall. Dr. High will speak on "Goals of America Democracy."

President Frank P. Graham of the university will introduce the man of the social security board, speaker, and Trez P. Yeatman, student chairman of the institute committee on arrangements, will preside.

Dr. High, a native of Chicago, Ill., received his A. B. degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1917; his S. T. B. from Boston University School of Theology in 1923, and his Litt. D. degree from Nebraska Wesleyan in 1929.

A well-known writer, lecturer and editor, Dr. High has written "China's Place in the Sun," "The Revolt of Youth," "Europe Turns the Corner," "Looking Ahead With Latin America," "A Waking World," "The Church in Politics," "The New Crisis in the Far East," and others. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, director of the Cotton Textile Institute and the university, and Dr. E. W. Zimmerman, well-known economist of the university and winner of the Mayflower cup award for the best book written by a resident of North Carolina during the year 1934, Dr. Murchison will discuss "Human Relations in the Textile Industry" and "The American-Japanese Textile Agreement." Dr. Zimmerman will speak on "Economic Internationalism in Perspective."

A correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in Europe in 1922 and in Russia in 1924, Dr. High was editor of the Christian Herald from 1928 to 1930 and has been a contributing editor of that publication since 1930. He was a member of the reconstruction committee in Europe in 1919, of the Methodist mission in 1919-20, and of the Williamstown (Mass.) Institute of Politics in 1923. He was assistant secretary of the board of foreign missions and lecturer on international affairs, 1924-29, and was a lecturer on current events over the Hickory National Broadcasting system, 1932-33. He served as an aviator in the World war.

The institute, which will continue later through Saturday night, April 3, then to Hunter College, and came to the University of North Carolina in 1921 after having received a degree from Columbia University. Dr. Murchison was a member of the school of commerce faculty here for ten years before he resigned in 1934 to become director of the United States bureau of foreign business, inter-racial relations and for education and social needs. Three speakers will appear before public audiences daily throughout the week. Interspersing the scheduled over the directorship of the Cotton Textile Institute last year.

4:00 and 8:00 o'clock each day and night, there will be a number of classroom talks and seminars. One of the highlights of the institute will be the annual series of exhibits of books, periodicals, maps, charts and other literature on the topics under discussion. Sponsored jointly by the YMCA and the majority of leading camous

oy Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. Secretary Wallace will speak Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

PROGRAM

Beginning Tuesday the speakers will address the opening session of the fourth Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock in Memorial hall. Dr. High will speak on "Goals of America Democracy."

Winant of New Hampshire, chairman of the social security board, who is to appear in the morning:

C. A. Hathaway, editor of "The Daily Worker," "New Political Alignments in the United States" afternoons; Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, "Supreme

Court and the Administration's Proposals," night.

Wednesday: Dr. Grover Clark, author, lecturer and authority on the Far East, "Storm Centers in the Far East," morning; Y. T. Wu, editor of Association Press, China, "Special Forces at Work in the Orient," afternoon; Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former president of Cuba, "The Case for the Authentic Cuban Revolution," night.

Thursday: Dr. James Weldon Johnson, author and professor at Fisk University, "Negro Americans as a Minority Group," morning;

late Count Leo Tolstoy, "Education and Family Life in Soviet Russia," afternoon; Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, "The

Impact of Technology," night.

Friday: Dr. James T. Shotwell, Columbia University, historian and private secretary of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, "The

National Broadcasting system, 1932-degree from Wake Forest College World Today in the Light of His

33. He served as an aviator in the in 1911 he began teaching economy," morning; Dr. John A. Rice, president, Black Mountain College

ics at Columbia University. He

Dr. Arthur Raper, Atlanta; Dr. J. W. Mitchell, A. & T. College; Mrs. A. M. Gates, Durham; and the North Carolina Commission on

the Corporate Form of Organi

North Carolina College.

The conference will be featured by addresses by distinguished men

and women of both races. Speakers

who have already accepted invita

tions include Rt. Rev. E. R. Penick, Episcopal diocese of North Carolina; Dr. Arthur Raper, Atlanta; Dr. J. W. Mitchell, A. & T. College; Mrs. A. M. Gates, Durham; and the North Carolina Commission on

the Corporate Form of Organi

North Carolina College.

The Negro colleges are being in

ter-racial commission. Held in the

city hall last night by L. R.

Reynolds, of Chapel Hill, director of

the North Carolina Commission on

Inter-racial Cooperation. Mr. Reynolds was the principal speaker at

a meeting called by the Asheville

Inter-racial commission. Held in the

council chamber of the city hall,

the session was attended by approxi

ately 100 persons of both races.

May 4.

A special feature will be an edu

cational exhibit under the direction

of Wm. R. Johnson which will in

clude visual illustration of State and

Federal projects and educational

projects of various kinds.

The Study Committee, appointed

last fall, will make its final report

which will be used as the basis of a decision to expand its program

several discussion groups. The com

mittee is composed of President J.

W. Seabrook, chairman; Howard E.

Jensen and Dr. E. T. Thompson of

the committee here, presided.

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer Duke University; Dean A. Elder, North Carolina College for Negroes; Dr. Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina; President David D. Jones, Bennett College; Mrs. Margaret R. Neal, University of North Carolina.

April 24, 1937

INTER RACIAL BODY TO HOLD MEETING

State-Wide Conference of State Commission Set For Goldsboro in May

Chapel Hill, April 23.—The program for the eighteenth annual State-wide Conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to be held in Goldsboro May 4-5, was announced here today by L. R. Reynolds.

Asheville, N. C. (C. W. C.)

April 28, 1937

STRESSES NEED OF COOPERATION BETWEEN RACES

L. R. Reynolds Speaks At Inter-Racial Meet Here

Necessity of a broader understanding between the white and negro races was emphasized in a talk at the city hall last night by L. R. Reynolds, of Chapel Hill, director of the North Carolina Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. Mr. Reynolds was the principal speaker at

a meeting called by the Asheville

Inter-racial commission. Held in the

council chamber of the city hall,

the session was attended by approxi

mately 100 persons of both races.

May 4.

A special feature will be an edu

cational exhibit under the direction

of Wm. R. Johnson which will in

clude visual illustration of State and

Federal projects and educational

projects of various kinds.

The Study Committee, appointed

last fall, will make its final report

which will be used as the basis of a decision to expand its program

several discussion groups. The com

mittee is composed of President J.

W. Seabrook, chairman; Howard E.

Jensen and Dr. E. T. Thompson of

the committee here, presided.

May 6, 1937

RACE CONFERENCE BROUGHT TO CLOSE

No Place Selected For Next Session of State Cooperation Commission

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, discussed the problems of the Negro in the South. A report of the discussion by the women's group on "What the Women of North Carolina are doing and can do," under Mrs. A. M. Gates of Durham, was given.

No decision was made as to where next year's meeting would be held, but Director Reynolds said that the conferences have usually been held in Raleigh. Last year it met in Winston-Salem.

Greensboro, N. C., News

May 5, 1937

NEGRO LEADERS TALK ON RACIAL PROBLEMS

State Commission Told That Agriculture Affords Race "Strongest Hold."

SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE

Goldsboro, May 5.—The eighteenth annual State-wide conference of the North Carolina Commission of Inner-Racial Cooperation held in Goldsboro Tuesday and Wednesday closed at noon today following the announcement of the election of officers for the coming year after a morning session in which two of the principal addresses of the conference were made and reports of group meetings were given.

All officers were reelected and Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College at Greensboro, was added as a vice chairman. Officers are L. R. Reynolds, Chapel Hill, director; Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, State chairman; J. W. W. Mitchell, Greensboro negro district farm agent, told the 175 delegates attending the 18th annual Normal School at Fayetteville; the Rev. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the Methodist Church at Greensboro; Rose D. Aggrey, Jeanes teacher of Rowan County, Salisbury, and Dr. Jones, vice chairman; Dr. Olin T. Binkley, pastor of the Baptist Church at Chapel Hill, chairman of the steering committee; Gurney P. Hood, through co-operation of the Raleigh, State Commissioner of races, Mitchell added, all persons Banks, chairman of the finance committee; C. C. Spaulding, president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, and of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, secretary-treasurer.

"We want to continue to receive the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and Bishop Ed-day behavior reflect the influences of the two races upon each other," he said.

In addition to the delegates registered Tuesday afternoon, large delegations were present for the Tuesday night session from Raleigh, Fayetteville and other towns and cities. The session was held in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church with about 500 present. The Rev. W. A. Stanbury presided, and addressed the conference.

J. W. Seabrook, president of the State Normal school at Fayetteville, delivered the report of the study committee, recommending a state Agriculture, Dr. James S. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, and the Rt. Rev. A. E. Penick, presiding bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Eastern North Carolina.

The session held in the Education Building of the St. Paul Methodist Church this morning was presided over by Rose Aggrey and Dr. Arthur Raper of Atlanta delivered an address.

May 12, 1937

RACE ALIGNMENTS IN SOUTH DECLINE

Dr. Arthur F. Raper Advances Opinion In Speech To U. N. C. Society

Chapel Hill, May 11.—(Special)—

Advancing the opinion that old alignments of the Southern whites and Negroes are breaking down, Dr. Arthur F. Raper, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and a professor of sociology at Agnes Scott college, said here tonight that the continued high birth rate of the country, the increase of economic pressure and the spread of cultural enlightenment are responsible.

Dr. Raper, a native of Welcomer who received his doctorate from the university here in 1930, was guest speaker at the annual banquet at the Carolina Inn here to night of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociological fraternity. Members of chapters of the fraternity at State college and the Woman's college of the University at Greensboro were present in addition to those from Chapel Hill.

Prof. Harold D. Meyer of the university sociology department, presided over the affair in the absence of Dr. Howard W. Odum.

Dr. Raper said that Southern civilization is a white-Negro civilization with racial interdependencies everywhere evident. "Our art, ecology and as a sane and wholesome influence in the community for better understanding between the races and for more thorough mutual appreciation."

"It is no accident that the old plantation counties constitute the backbone of the 'solid south,'" Dr. Raper declared. "Here, where racial paternalism is most in evidence, racial differentials are greatest. The forces which perpetuate the anti-lynch law and voting privi-leges to qualified negroes.

Also recommended were new areas of employment for negroes through the whole southern region and improved school facilities.

"New leaders are already emerging," he said. "The South may again produce national and international statesmen. They, too, will be of this white-Negro South—men, trained within regional racial boundaries, who find the answer to their perplexing problems in those

broad human-relation patterns which transcend region and race."

Dr. Raper is the author of "The Tragedy of Lynching" and "A Preface to Peasantry."

Officers of Alpha Kappa Delta are Mrs. Ruth Haygood, Greensboro, president; John McLachlas, State college, vice-president; Miss Borrow, Greensboro, secretary, and Bruce Thomasson, of the university here.

Stunts, skits and songs were included in the evening's entertainment.

Greensboro, N. C., News

May 14, 1937

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION. Juvenile delinquency was discussed at a meeting of the Guilford county interracial commission Thursday afternoon at the First Baptist church, with Glenn R. Johnson, chairman, presiding. It was agreed that appointment of a negro juvenile welfare officer should be an early development. Rev. W. A. Stanbury, D. D., pastor of West Market Street Methodist church, and Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett college, reported on the recent meeting of the State interracial commission in Goldsboro.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise

July 25, 1937

Chapel Hill, Sept. 1. —(AP)—The fourth of a series of international conferences dealing with cultural changes among non-western peoples as a result of western civilization opened today.

It has been designated as a lecture - seminar - conference on "the education of American negroes and African natives" and is sponsored by Yale university, Hampton institute and the University of North Carolina.

Twenty-five African educational officials and 30 state agents for negro education in the South were to attend.

The sessions will be held here for nearly 50 years head of the Negro school system in the city of September 30 to October 12 the delegates will make field visits in the South. From October 13-19 the sessions will be held at Hampton institute and from October 20-26 at Yale.

Shelby, N. C. Star

September 1, 1937

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 1.—(AP)—The fourth of a series of international conferences dealing with cultural changes among non-western peoples as a result of western civilization opened today.

It has been designated as a lecture-semiannual-conference on "The Education of American Negroes and African Natives" and is sponsored by Yale university, Hampton institute and the University of North Carolina.

Twenty-five African educational officials and 30 state agents for negro education in the south were to attend.

The sessions will be held here daily through September 29, from September 30 to October 12 the delegates will make field visits in the south. From October 13-19 the sessions will be held at Hampton institute and from October 20-26 at Yale

Race Relations - 1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
August 3, 1937

Education of Negro Necessary For Solution of Interracial Problems

"The great North Carolina highway of public education has become the settled road in this state for the solution of our interracial problems, because it has been proved in a variety of ways to the satisfaction of the state that off of that highway the Negro becomes a social and economic menace to the state, whereas on that highway he becomes a partner with the state in its program of state-wide progress and betterment."

This statement climaxed the talk made by Jack Atkins, executive secretary of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, to the Rotary Club at the noon luncheon meeting at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. The speaker was introduced by John Whitaker, in charge of the program, who referred, in his introduction, to the father of the speaker, the late Dr. S. G. Atkins, who representing the colored race, and H. E. Fries, representing the white people, established and so successfully operated the local college.

In the beginning of his talk, the college executive gave facts and background in reference to Negroes, percentage of population, etc. The Negro population was 38 per cent. of the state total in 1880, and now, while the number has increased, the per cent. has become stabilized at 29. The Negro population always raised a problem in the South, the speaker declared, stating that North Carolina settled the question by a sound program of education. In this connection, he quoted J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction for many years, in a recent report made in 1904, when he said, "The Negro is here among us through no fault of his own, and is likely to remain here. There are but two roads open to him. One is elevation through the right sort of education, the other is deterioration and abasement through ignorance and miseducation. . . ." In the same report the famous educator said, "The question of Negro education is, after all, not a question of whether the Negro shall be educated or not . . . the real question is . . . how he shall be educated and by whom it shall be done." The speaker also quoted Governor

higher learning devotes all of its training to training teachers for elementary schools of the state.

The program of the school, the speaker pointed out, was far-sighted, because it foresaw the day when illiteracy would no longer be a major problem, but making conservative and constructive citizenship as the goal. From the

start this goal was considered as a vital part of the program of the institution, and it is going forward now with emphasis on that goal.

Of further importance of this program, it is cited that only ten per cent. of the Negroes, 1924-1935, entered high school, completing their education at some point in the elementary school, thus making the program of the local institution of vital importance in the state.

The college is working in close co-operation with the white leaders of the community, Atkins declared, expressing deep appreciation for the friendship, encouragement and help given. He reviewed the progress of the college from its beginning and closed with the appraisal of the local school's

work by W. C. Bagley, of Columbia University, recognized authority on teacher training, who said the work here would be an example for not only Negro education throughout the South to emulate but for education whether white or Negro throughout the country.

High tribute to Mr. Fries for his 45 years as the first and only chairman of the board of trustees of the school was paid by Atkins.

Gordon Gray, vice president, presided at the meeting, and Tom Rice, secretary, introduced the following visitors: William Esty, New York; W. S. Barnes, Falfurris, Texas; G. E. Horne, Leo Beach, Florida; Jamerson C. Jones, Corinth, Miss.; Charles O. Wilson, Pleasantville, N. J.; Carlyle Bethel and Hugh Chatham, Winston-Salem.

The speaker pointed out that the local Negro college work was unique in that it first took the position that elementary teachers should be as well trained as others, and second, that the level of instruction of these teachers should be raised as the general level of illiteracy was raised. As a result of this, the Winston-Salem Teachers' College is the only school of its kind in the country for Negroes, in that four years school of

North Carolina

things, said:

"America owes the Negro the stamping out of lynching and the protection of his person and his property from violence born of race prejudice."

Kindly allow brief comment upon that notable address, which is worthy of the most serious consideration. All experience hath shown that the crime of lynching will not be abolished by the individual States, that violence, bloodshed and mob-murder constantly perpetrated upon the members of a defenseless race, must be suppressed by the strong arm of the Federal Government.

For example, the recent blow-torch burning of two Negroes by a Florida mob kindled a nationwide resentment against lynching, Dr. Earl Moreland, former mission-or even arrested for a crime so ary to Brazil and now vice-presidentinhuman. Mr. Ethridge's sense of of Scarritt college, Nashville, Tenn., justice and humanity was, per-said the "only constructive basishaps, never better demonstrated upon which a solution to the race problem can eventually be found is that of Christian personality".

Pointing out the handicaps and inequalities of opportunity which prevent lynching and punish the South has forced upon negroes, lynchers in the South, then I am the educator said, "on the other hand there are values in the maintenance of racial solidarity which should not be lost in any interracial

Needess to say, Mark Ethridge adjustment since we believe every is a scholar, a thinker, a master race can make its maximum con-in his profession, and that he tribution to civilization by develop-commands the highest respect of ing itself to its highest possibilities the best element of the people, as a race.

"The fact that the South has no universities to rank with Harvard, Yale, or Columbia is a commentary on our interracial problem as well as common justice for the Negro. on our educational system," he said. We sincerely trust that Mr. Ethridge's views, especially on lynching, as outlined in a plain and straightforward manner in his negro."

In seeking a solution of the racial problem, Dr. Moreland said "we must will command themselves to those recognize the contribution the negro in authority, and merit the sup-

has made to the South and to Amer-

ican civilization, and must follow the tradition of Him who said, "God

hath made of one blood all the nations," and of Christ who prayed

"that they may be one".

Referring to Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk university, as one of the greatest sociologists in contemporary America and to James Weldon Johnson as "the Shakespeare of the negro race", Dr. Moreland said "we cannot afford to overlook the contributions of such outstanding negroes."

His address was followed by an open forum in which many of the 514 delegates took part.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch

August 11, 1937

Mark Ethridge, Humanitarian

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—According to a news article in your issue of August 6, Mr. Mark Ethridge of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, in addressing a conference on "Education and Race Relations," among other

Dr. P. P. Claxton has returned from a week's stay at Blue Ridge

open forum in which many of the 514 delegates took part.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch

August 11, 1937

Mark Ethridge, Humanitarian

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—According to a news article in your issue of August 6, Mr. Mark Ethridge of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, in addressing a conference on "Education and Race Relations," among other

things, said: "The Best Things in the Old South." Thomas Jesse Jones of New York, an administrator of the Rosenwald fund, took part in the proceedings as also did James Weldon Johnson, one of the foremost writers of the Negro race literature at Fisk University.

Asheville, N. C., Times
July 22, 1937

Race Question Is Discussed At Junaluska

RELIGION OF ESCAPE

Although Christians ought to have got away from president very much for what he was doing. On the it a long time ago, there is still a survival of a religious subject of morals, he emphasized that "they are just of escape today said R. B. Eleazer Tuesday in an as important to a man's education as arithmetic. To address before a Blue Ridge, N. C. audience. Mr. many people religious education only deals with the Eleazer is a former member of the Methodist board mere getting the hearts right. Such a doctrine seems of missions and present chairman of the educational to me to be fallacious and inconsistent in that it fails board of the interracial commission.

to show the significance of life and the moral content

"We must learn to cooperate," he pointed out of it.

"This is a distinctly religious objective, it seems to "Our religion is one of human values and relation-me. In our economic system we find that machines ships and might be used to advantage by our econo-are fast displacing men. General Electric alone has nists in building a sound economic policy. The teach-produced machines capable of doing the equivalent of the prophets are just as modern in their of work of 120,000,000 people—almost the entire soundness as the morning paper. In the life of Jesus population of the nation. We have here a paradox we have the best example of respect for all people that is threatening the world, and is one of the most not so much for what they did but because of what serious problems we are confronting as far as our they were capable of doing. The human race is one material welfare is concerned. For the first time in great family of God. Jesus set as an ideal of the our history we have an era of abundance," he said, Christian era that people should be brought together "but there are thousands without food and clothing in the circle of God's family, and that each should In the past, economy has been predicated upon try to be a good child and right in his relationships scarcity. That is no longer true.

with his fellow men."

"We produce all we need and might even produce. As a concluding point, Mr. Eleazer observed that more but the correct distribution does not prevail. "every man is an end in himself, and not a means. There are colossal inequalities in the income and into an end for somebody else's end. the wealth of the civilized world. We have learned. The address was delivered before an audience to produce but we have not learned to distribute. We mostly of guests and students at the summer resort. have learned to acquire but we have not learned to Mr. Eleazer's efforts for the advancement of the share.

Negro in education have received much attention

Challenges from Blue Ridge long as the white South tolerates the fails to receive even the minimum man-made destruction of war with a horror and ef-fectiveness that has never before been known. Nat MARK ETHERIDGE genera toward the Negro, no man, white or ridge referred. Courses in race prob-ionalism today is growing at an amazing rate all over er-Journal, and Dr. E. J. Trueblood suggested the world. Every nation feels that it is right and all of Limestone College, Gaffney, (S. C.) Concerning the Negro and union-absurdities in the fields of race rel-others are wrong. Each nation assumes that its racism and chalengingism, Mr. Etheridge asserted: "I havetions. The wisdom and tolerance of and color are superior. We have a good example of observations at the recent conference apprehensions over what the growth this type of interracial leadership that in Europe today." He referred to the Nazi purges on education and race problems held of unionism in the United States will must be heeded if pious findings are of the Arians. "This nationalism is taking the form at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. mean to the Negro, because discrimination to be translated into dynamic action of discrediting other people to its own end. This stamping-out of lynching and the pro-ously within labor unions as with-ing. seems peculiar to the times."

The present Roosevelt administration was acclaimed by Mr. Eleazer as mainly one of trial and error and is in need of a more well-defined economic policy. white man owes the Negro race: so Dr. Trueblood suggested that

"courses in race problems be taught in southern schools," adding that teachers and students in eight southern universities and colleges approached on the subject expressed belief that the courses would be valuable in "correcting erroneous views and building up wholesome attitudes."

It is the consensus of opinion among those actively associated with agencies that valuable gains have been made in the fields of race relations in recent years, while an influential number of friends and supporters contends that interracial conferences have become inarticulate in a practical approach towards minimizing the problems at hand.

Race relations is a test of character and Christian sincerity. What transpired at Blue Ridge as exemplified in the quotations here is encouraging, in that social forces are at work to change the status quo of race relations as they now function in the South.

What we are witnessing in certain centers is a potent transition of economic thought by responsible southern leaders who are no longer kidding themselves that economic prosperity and social progress can be attained without giving the Negro his proportionate share of these blessings.

In many communities the Negro application of extra-legal measures of the minimum to which Mr. Etheridge referred. Courses in race prob-ionalism today is growing at an amazing rate all over er-Journal, and Dr. E. J. Trueblood suggested the world. Every nation feels that it is right and all of Limestone College, Gaffney, (S. C.) Concerning the Negro and union-absurdities in the fields of race rel-others are wrong. Each nation assumes that its racism and chalengingism, Mr. Etheridge asserted: "I havetions. The wisdom and tolerance of and color are superior. We have a good example of observations at the recent conference apprehensions over what the growth this type of interracial leadership that in Europe today." He referred to the Nazi purges on education and race problems held of unionism in the United States will must be heeded if pious findings are of the Arians. "This nationalism is taking the form at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. mean to the Negro, because discrimination to be translated into dynamic action of discrediting other people to its own end. This stamping-out of lynching and the pro-ously within labor unions as with-ing. seems peculiar to the times."

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Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Langston Students In Conference At Oklahoma University

By JOHN DUNGEY

LANGSTON, Okla., March 18.—Eleven Langstonites were very cordially received. Welcomes were extended to them to attend the churches of their choice for Sunday morning wide interracial, interdenominational Student Chris-most gracious and friendly wel-tian Conference at the University come was given them. They were of Oklahoma which opened Friday evening, March 12, at the million-dollar McFarland Memorial church at Norman. Representing Langs-time Negroes have ever been per-ton "Y" groups were Mr. P. H. Mayberry, president of the Y. M. C. A. on the campus; Miss Beulah Mae Baker, president of the Y. W. C. A.; Dean Gladys Jamison, Prof. T. J. Faulkner, Miss Gladys Labuzan, Miss Effie Thomas, Miss Daisy Coleman, Miss Fannie Belle Rogers, Mr. Henry Elliott, Mr. William Hale and Mr. W. T. Jones.

The conference program was based on the theme, "The Christian Youth in Action." Mary Lockett, state president of the Y. W. C. A. and conference chairman, arranged a series of panel discussions and seminars led by specialists in the subjects chosen by several of America's foremost social workers and youth leaders. Among the speakers were Dr. Elmer A. Leslie, Boston university who has studied in a score of schools abroad; Dr. Charles Webber, New York City field secretary for the Methodist Federation for Social Services; and Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma.

Saturday morning the conference representatives met for a worship choice members." He continued, program at 8:15 a.m. at the McFarland Memorial church, and at 8:30 went into respective commission groups to discuss topics of special interest. The commission groups included white or black, I wish for you "Cultivating Personal Religious Living," "Helping Other Young People Be Christians," "Assisting in Bringing about World Peace," "Working to Help Solve the Liquor Problem," "Building Christian Economic Order," "Developing Christian Patriotism." The last speaker, point- named was under the chairmanship of T. H. Mayberry of Langton university. The commission group was lec-

by religious and youth leaders including Dr. Dan Schoaler, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, Elk City, and Mrs. Schoaler; Tom Currie, Jr., past national student president of the Y.M.C.A.; Rev. Lemval G. Fenn, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Shawnee; and Mrs. Ruth Johnson, secretary of the Student Christian association in colleges of the southwest.

Guests at Oklahoma U.

Langston U. Students Visit Campus

LANGSTON, Okla.—Eleven students, representing Langston university's Y. groups, attended the three-day state wide inter-racial conference at Miami university, Ohio, during the 1937 Christmas holi-

days. It was the first time Negroes have been permitted to stay overnight in Norman.

The students were guests in some of the best homes of the city. They were welcomed to worship on Sunday at the church of their choice. Two of the students were named Mae Baker, president of the Y. W. C. A.; Dean Gladys Jamison, Prof. T. J. Faulkner, Miss Gladys Labuzan, Miss Effie Thomas, Miss Daisy Coleman, Miss Fannie Bell Rogers, Mr. Henry Elliott, W. M. Hale and W. T. Jones.

The students who attended were:

T. H. Mayberry, president of the Y.M.C.A.; Miss Beulah Mae Baker, president of the Y. W. C. A.; Dean Gladys Jamison, Prof. T. J. Faulkner, Miss Gladys Labuzan, Miss Effie Thomas, Miss Daisy Coleman, Miss Fannie Bell Rogers, Mr. Henry Elliott, W. M. Hale and W. T. Jones.

This movement is one of much significance especially to Negroes, when we think of the wonderful advantages and privileges present- ed to our youth. The movement as has been stated, is an interra-

cial one but to an individual who

has attended a conference it is much more than that.

Editor Dunjee return when we could ask him questions for about an hour?" queried Prof. Castle-

berry, at the close of the period.

Every hand in the auditorium went up.

Some of the questions asked

were regarding education and civil

rights. "What is the attitude of

Negroes towards intermarriage of

the races?" was the last query the Black Dispatch editor had to an-

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Editor

Race Relations - 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

WHITE SCHOOLS OF STATE JOIN IN STUDY OF NEGRO HISTORY SAYS RURAL SCHOOL DIRECTOR

MOON ISSUES CALL TO ALUMNI TO SUPPORT PROGRAM OF INSPIRATION FOR BLACK YOUTHS

Big Effort To Be Launched February 7

"You have no idea how many of the white schools in the state have begun the study of Negro history," declared E. A. Duke, rural school supervisor and state agent for Negro schools, in a conference with Editor Roscoe Dunjee in the state board of education offices Monday.

"One of my assistants called my upon each member of this organization to the fact that the whiteization to cooperate in this worthy schools in Newkirk wrote in for the movement. If I should make any list of books we supply last week," definite suggestion as to the procedure, it would be to urge the

Mr. Duke went on to say that placing of competent race men and through all of the contacts he had women on programs to address there would be strenuous efforts those of the majority race during made to promote Negro History Week.

Week which commences Feb. 7. "I have noted for a long time

Prof. F. D. Moon, principal of the frequent appearance of Negro the schools at Wewoka, and presi-singers before white audiences. I dent of the Langston University think this is all right as a medium Alumni Association, also joined of education and promoting good his week in his endorsement of relations between races. But I Negro History Week, in a letter to think that this program should g the editor of the Black Dispatch farther than merely singing.

Moon said:

"Accept my congratulations upon your appointment as director of Negro History Week for the State of Oklahoma.

"It is very fitting that Negro History Week should be observed. The view of presenting the story of the Negro to the world deserves earnest consideration and support. Many times the thoughtless among our own people make derisive remarks concerning such activity. They do this, little knowing that all nationalities insist upon their part of the drama of history being known. The Negro's part in this drama should be no exception.

"No people can be proud and progressive without the energizing influence of a worthy past. Moreover, our recognition on the part of other races is enhanced through a knowledge of our contribution to civilization.

"As president of the Langston University Alumni Association, I fish to take this medium of doing

Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Pennsylvania.

Quakers Score Race Hatreds *Admitted* Campaign Against Nazi Anti-Semitism Is Advocated

9-5-37

SWARTHMORE, PENN., Sept. 4.—(AP)—Delegates representing the world's Quakers were asked today to help prevent the spread of anti-Jewish sentiment. A commission studying methods of achieving racial justice also warned them against the survival of slavery under another name.

Germany's attitude toward Jews was termed "a menace to the world" by the commission in a report to the Friends World Conference attended by delegates from 23 foreign countries and the United States.

"Its effects are being felt in France, where there is a definite rise in anti-Semitic propaganda, and in Great Britain, where the so-called British fascists are deliberately using anti-Semitic propaganda and are stirring up feelings of race discrimination and hatred which have been unknown in the country for generations," the commission said.

The commission estimated there were 5,000,000 slaves in the world today and asked the conference to seek their emancipation.

"Experience has shown that it is not enough to decree the abolition of the slave trade or the emancipation of the slaves; constant vigilance is necessary to see that slavery does not survive under another name," the commission said.

"Next to slave-owning come abuses under native labor systems which render them analogous to slavery.

"These systems include forced labor secured in the interests of private profit, convict leasing for the benefit of private individuals, peonage or debt bondage, and contracted labor obtained either by force or fraud."

Race Relations- 1937

Race Relations Sunday

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

THREE NOTED MEN ARRANGING PLANS FOR RACE PROGRAM

Council of Churches.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "all American" interracial movement has been active in the southern Interracial Commission throughout its history. The Dr. Dillard has been active in against the evils of racial conflict, new Dillard University, a consolidated and race prejudice, will be the creation of two Negro colleges in emphasized in churches throughout the nation. On February 14, by the fifteenth annual observance of annual Race Relations Sunday, a young Dr. Dillard said, "The improved the Federal Council of Church-ment in relations between the races here.

Race Relations Sunday was established as inter church and in the interest of impartial, non-discrimi-teracial day in 1922 by the then newly-organized Department of Race Relations of the Federal Relations Sunday, churches of all Council of the Churches of Christdenominations throughout the country. The Day has brought country will participate. Among to the attention of the religious other activities, there will be and social forces of the Nationmany exchanges of pulpits and the policies and methods of the inchoirs between Negro and white terracial movement.

James Hardy Dillard, Charlottings and young people's group tesville, Virginia, a member of the contacts.

General Education Board and for twenty-five years president of the Jeannes Fund for improvement of Negro rural schools; Edward T. Devine, formerly professor of social Church South pastor in Nashville now director of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

At the close of the World War when there were riots and near riots upon the return of Negro soldiers from France, the regional southern Interracial Commissi. leri was formed and spread over the cities and counties of the south and Dr. Alexander was for seventeen years its executive director.

Efforts for the national extension of the movement led to the organization of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal

relations, were among the outstanding leaders in starting the inter-racial movement. The first local Southern interracial committee was established at Nashville, Tenn., where it grew out of co-operative undertakings begun in 1910, at Fisk University, and faculty members of the missionary training school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Nashville committee was part of activity out of which also developed the National Urban League, a social service organization among negroes with branches today in many cities. Dr. Haynes was a founder and for eight years its director. He worked with Dr. Will W. Alexander a pastor in the M. E. Church, South at Nashville, now director of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. At the close of the World War, when there were riots, and near riots upon the return of colored soldiers from France, the regional Southern Interracial Commission was formed and spread over the cities and counties of the South, and Dr. Alexander was for 17 years its executive director.

Meantime, efforts for the national extension of the movement, led to the organization of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. In the observance of Race Relations Sunday, churches of all denominations throughout the country will participate, it is stated.

Among other activities there will be many exchanges of pulpits and choirs between Negro and white churches, interracial mass meetings, and young people's group contacts will be held.

Dr. Dillard, in commenting on the 15th annual Race Relations Sunday, said, "The improvement in the relations between the races in the South has been remarkable. So far as I know there has been no parallel in the history of interracial contacts".

Augusta, Ga. Herald
February 8, 1937

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY WILL BE OBSERVED FEB. 14
Observed throughout the country for the past 15 years, the American interracial movement will be emphasized in churches throughout the nation on Sunday, February 14, Race Relations Sunday, it is announced by the Federal Council of Churches. The day was established as inter-church and interracial day in 1922 by the then newly organized Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of America, and the day has brought to the attention of the religious and social forces of the nation the policies and methods of the interracial movement.

James H. Dillard, member of the General Education Board, and for 25 years president of the Jeannes Fund for improvement of negro rural schools, Edward T. Devine, formerly professor of social science, Columbia University, and George E. Haynes, formerly professor of social science, at Fisk University, and executive secretary of the Department of Race

Race Relations - 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Race Relations Sunday

Macon, Ga., News
January 23, 1937

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN NATION SOON



NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The faculty members of the missionary "all American" inter-racial movement, training school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This Nashville committee was part of activity against the evils of racial conflict, hatred and race prejudice without of which also developed the National Urban League, a social service emphasized in churches throughout the nation on February 14, byice organization among Negroes with the fifteenth annual observance of branches today in many cities. Dr. Race Relations Sunday, announced Haynes was a founder and for eight years its director while at the same time teaching at Fisk. He worked at

Race Relations Sunday was established with the Rev. Will W. Alexander, a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pastor in Nashville, organized department of race relations now director of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. Churches of Christ in America. The At the close of the World War day has brought to the attention of when there were riots and near riots the religious and social forces of the upon the return of Negro soldiers nation the policies and methods of from France, the regional southern the inter-racial movement. Inter-racial Commission was formed

James Hardy Dillard, Charlotte, and spread over the cities and counties, Va., a member of the generalities of the south and Dr. Alexander education board and for 25 years was for 17 years its executive director of the Jeannes Fund for

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outstanding leaders in starting the

inter-racial movement.

The first local southern inter-racial committee was at Nashville, Tenn.,

where it grew out of co-operative undertakings begun in 1910 by the

Department of social science at Fisk

Race Relations-1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 7, 1937

INTERRACIAL MEETING

Annual Committee Session

to Hear W. J. King

The annual meeting of the Charleston Interracial committee will be held Sunday, February 14, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at 4 p. m.

Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, will speak on "Christianizing Race Relations".

Mr. King was formerly president of Sam Houston college in Texas, but retired to study at Oxford University; later journeying to Egypt and the Holy Land.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 13, 1937

INTER-RACIAL TOPICS UP

Seminary Head Will Speak at Meeting Tomorrow

The annual public meeting of the interracial committee of Charleston will be held at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at 4 p. m. Sunday.

The Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart will preside. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. W. Roy Phillips, in benediction by Rev. Caesar S. Ledbetter. The address will be given by the Rev. Willis J. King, president of the Gammon Theological seminary, of Atlanta. Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan will report on the work of the inter-racial commission of the South.

A group of male singers from Avery Institute will sing.

The public of both races is invited to attend.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 2, 1937

Inter-racial Group Outlines State Work

Large Delegation from Here Attends Conference at Columbia

The state inter-racial committee inactive for several years, was revived at the South Carolina Conference of Social Workers in Columbia last week.

Establishment of a committee in every county was decided upon at this meeting, which was under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, of Charleston. The Charleston committee was organized several years ago, and its work has continued without interruption.

The Charleston committee was represented by the following: Mrs. McGowan, the Rev. J. Franklin Burkhart, the Rev. George N. Edwards, Miss Mary Preston, Miss Su-

san B. Aiston and Mrs. J. W. Rast; Bishop Joseph E. Kearney, of Summerville, and Minnie Hughes, Naomi DeLesline and others from the social service bureau.

Many members of the inter-racial committee attended the general meeting of the conference.

Race Relations 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

State Commission To Hold Annual Meet At Capital

Great News
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18
Announcement was made this week that the 18th annual meeting of the Interracial Commission of Tennessee will be held Tuesday February 23, is the Critical Y. M. C. A. (white) in Nashville. The

morning session will open at 9:30 and the afternoon session at 1:30. The meeting will bring to Nashville many well known leaders of both races who have effectively carried on the work of this organization. Prominent men and women of Nashville are among the officials of this organization.

At the annual meeting held here last year the following officers were elected:

Dr. T. C. Barr, Nashville, state chairman; Dr. Dayton A. Hobbs, Nashville, vice chairman; Mrs. Ross Woods, Lewisburg, chairman Woman's Division; Dr. J. B. Barber, Chattanooga, recording secretary; B. L. Sadler, Harriman, treasurer and J. D. Burton Oakdale, executive secretary.

Mr. Burton is asking for suggestions with regard to the meeting which will convene, and he further asks that all suggestions be forwarded to him at Oakdale, Tenn. Interested friends are urged to attend the meeting to be held here. Prof. R. E. Clay, well known educator and Rosenwald

Agent for Tuskegee is one of the conspicuous leaders of the body and his annual report on interracial accomplishments in different parts of the state is usually one of the leading topics of discussion at the state meeting.

Tuesday morning's program opens with devotions conducted by Dr. J. W. Haywood, president of Morristown College, Morristown Tenn. James D. Burton of Oakdale, state executive secretary, will make his eighteenth annual report as secretary of the commission. R. E. Clay of Nashville, will speak in the Rosenwald schools. Interracial cooperation in the recent flood disaster will be discussed by Dr. S. L. Smith, director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Judge Litton Hickman, both of whom have aided in caring for colored refugees here.

The afternoon session will be devoted to discussion of health trends

Approximately fifty representatives from Knoxville college, Morristown college, and Maryville attended a meeting of the East Tennessee Interracial commission in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, January 17.

At the election of officers, which constituted the main business of the meeting, Hendrika Tol, '36, social worker in the vicinity of Maryville, was elected treasurer.

LeRoy Obert discussed peace programs, and Edward Brubaker contributed a violin solo to the program, which was under the supervision of Helen Woodward.

Nashville, Tenn. WHITMER
February 22, 1937

Interracial Group Meets Here Tuesday

The Tennessee Interracial Commission will meet in its eighteenth annual session at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday under the chairmanship of Dr. T. C. Barr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The session will lay emphasis on reports of racial relations and plans for projecting a beneficial program for the year.

Tuesday morning's program opens with devotions conducted by Dr. J. W. Haywood, president of Morristown College, Morristown Tenn. James D. Burton of Oakdale, state executive secretary, will make his eighteenth annual report as secretary of the commission. R. E. Clay of Nashville, will speak in the Rosenwald schools. Interracial cooperation in the recent flood disaster will be discussed by Dr. S. L. Smith, director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Judge Litton Hickman, both of whom have aided in caring for colored refugees here.

The afternoon session will be devoted to discussion of health trends

Tennessee

and the homicide rate by Dr. R. H. White of the State Health Department. The homicide rate for the Maxon at the goodwill banquet at United States is reported at 9.5 per cent. Tennessee it is reported at 19.9 per cent.

Dr. John D. Freeman, secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Mission Board of this city, will speak on the Christian attitude in race relations. Mrs. Ross Woods of Lewisburg, chairman of the woman's division in the commission, will have charge of reports on the activities of Tennessee church women. The session will close with reports of committees and election of officers.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
February 16, 1937

INTER-RACIAL MEET ON FEBRUARY 23

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16—(AP)—The Tennessee Inter-Racial Commission was called today to meet in annual session here February 23 when the program of activities for the year will be planned.

New officers will be elected. Present officers include Dr. T. C. Barr of Nashville, state chairman, and J. D. Burton of Oakdale, executive secretary since the commission was established 18 years ago.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
March 22, 1937

Inter-Racial Committee.

The council inter-racial committee met at a luncheon conference Wednesday, March 17. Those in attendance were W. G. Foster, chairman; Dr. Raymond G. Sherrer, Bernard E. Love, C. P. Wright and Charles K. Peacock. The committee gave special consideration to increases in membership, leadership and camping.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
May 11, 1937

BISHOP MAXON SPEAKS AT GOODWILL BANQUET

Leader Painted Gloomy Picture of Present Era

RELIGION IS SOLUTION

Speaker Warned Hearers to Avoid Experimental Political Theories—Dr. Harry Etelson Presided Over Dinner

A gloomy picture of the present lifted in behalf of the negro, he was pictured by Bishop James M. Maxon at the goodwill banquet at that time it was not a popular thing to do.

He told of his shock when at the age of 14 he learned his father was

that the present generation is so "a famous man." "When, by accident, I heard this much better than this or that one," he declared. "And I'm intolerant of those people who criticize the coming generation. Certainly they can make no worse a mess of things than the present one has done."

Religion Is Only Solution
The bishop defied his listeners to find any 300-year period in the past in which more harm and destruction was done than in the four-year period of the World War.

"When I had sobbed out my story to my father he told me of a famous man who had a son who was a prime minister at the age of 23. I brightened up, feeling that I had nine more years in which to become famous."

"And yet we look down on the middle ages, calling those people barbarians," he exclaimed. The only solution of the ills of the world, he continued, was in religion. By this, he explained, he did not mean denominational beliefs but fellowship among men.

Three Factors Listed
He listed the three great factors in material life, education, commerce and science, pointing out why each of them fail to give hope to the sick world.

The bishop warned his hearers to avoid experimental political theories, declaring that there is "not a single theory that can be advanced that has not been tried out somewhere and failed. If they all had not failed somewhere on earth there would be ideal conditions."

The annual goodwill dinner, sponsored by the Cross Cut Club, was presided over by Dr. Harry W. Etelson, who also spoke on "Inter-denominational Relationships." Dr. Alfred Loaring-Clark was heard on "Industrial Relations," and Dr. Walter J. White on "Inter-Racial Relations," and the Rev. J. J. Walker on "International Peace."

JULIAN L. HARRIS ADDRESSES WOMEN

Tells of Father's Fight in Behalf of Negro.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10.—(AP)—Tales of the "Tar Baby" and other "critters" of the Uncle Remus stories were forgotten today as Julian LaRose Harris, executive editor of the Chattanooga Times, told the Tennessee Women's Press and Authors' Club of the fight by his father, Joel Chandler Harris, for "principles of justice for all without reference to creed or color."

"My father's voice was, I believe, the first in the south to be

LEAGUE MEMORIAL SESSION HONORS MEMORY OF LEADER

personal references to Judge DeWitt, Dr. Payne, and Professor

NASHVILLE, July 1.—The Tennessee Inter-Racial League held its eighteenth annual meeting at Peabody, and leaders from A and I State College, July 1, both racial groups.

1937, as a memorial tribute to those leaders who had devoted their lives to social betterment, Dr. W. J. Hale, President; Mrs. S. G. Greene and Miss Pecola Smith, for the establishment and achievements in the life of the history of the institution.

With the State President, Dr. W. J. Hale, presiding, messages

were given on the lives of the lamented leaders by distinguished citizens who, because of intimate association with them, were in position to know of their fundamental principles and characteristics. Those reviewing the commemorated lives were: Dr. E. T. Burt of Clarksville—Congressman Joseph Byrns of Nashville—Speaker of the House of Representatives; Attorney W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News—United States Senator Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga; Rev. W. S. Ellington, pastor of the First Baptist Church, East Bridgeforth, West Tennessee—Dr. Nashville—Judge John H. DeWitt, L. G. Patterson and Mr. M. L. of the Court of Appeals, Nashville; Morrison, East Tennessee—Mrs. Mr. R. E. Clay of A and I State A. E. Fagala, and Attorney W. L. College, State Rosenwald School Porter.

Agent—Dr. Bruce R. Payne, President of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville—Supt. R. L. Jones, Memphis, and former State Superintendent of the State Board of Education, Nashville.

Members of the families of Dr. Payne, Speaker Byrns, Mrs. John H. DeWitt, and Mrs. Shelton (sister of Judge DeWitt) were present. Dr. S. C. Garrison, newly elected president of Peabody College brought greetings to the State in all its aspects. In fact, the Negro is beginning to feel more at home as a Tennessee

sean. Significant gains were noted with respect to educational opportunities, justice in the courts, economic opportunities, and political recognition.

Chief items to be noted on the debit side are the passing of such outstanding leaders as Senator Nathan L. Bachman, Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Judge John H. DeWitt, Speaker Joseph Byrns, and Superintendent R. L. Jones.

The League especially wishes to go on record with respect to the following:

1. It desires to commend the action of the Governor, Members of the Legislature, the Commissioner of Education, and Board of Education in raising the biennial appropriation for A and I State College from \$52,000 to \$110,000 thereby placing the institution on parity with similar state colleges for white students in Johnson City, Memphis and Murfreesboro. The cooperation of city and county superintendents and school boards, also, was a potent influence in

making this appropriation possible.

2. It further commends these officials for recognizing the obligation of the real new deal for the Negro in the South. President to provide for professional and graduate study of Negro students and sincerely trusts that the School Bill which passed in the last Legislature is just the beginning of more complete and fuller recognition of the needs of this growing group of teachers, students, and professional workers.

3. The action of the Tennessee Education Association, the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education, together with the Legislature and Governor, in passing the eight point education program without reference to color is truly hopeful and inspir-

ing.

4. Special tribute should be paid to our representatives of the Federal Government who are seeing to it that Negroes are sharing increasingly in such Federal funds as NYA, WPA, as well as enjoying the benefits of TVA, CCC, and similar phases of new deal legislation.

5. Irreparable loss has been sustained in the cause of inter-racial good will in Tennessee in the passing of such outstanding leaders as United States Senator Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga; Superintendent R. L. Jones of Memphis, former State Superintendent of Education at Nashville; Dr. Bruce R. Payne, of Peabody College, Nashville; Judge John H. DeWitt of the Court of Appeals at Nashville; and Congressman Joseph W. Byrns of Nashville, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

6. It is to be hoped that housing projects for Negroes similar to the one under construction in Nashville will be made available in each of the large cities of the state and that recognition will be given to Negro leadership by selecting qualified Negroes as directors and supervisors of these projects. To name these projects in cooperation of city and county superintendents and school boards, honor of worthy Negroes is especially urged.

7. The erection of modern, up-to-date school buildings, such as the new Peabody High School, is a further encouraging sign and symbol of the real new deal for the Negro in the South. President George Cate and Superintendent Srygley of the Nashville City Schools are especially to be commended for this improvement.

8. We desire to earnestly request the present governmental authorities to give more recognition of Negro leadership by placing Negroes in supervisory positions in the NYA, Smith-Hughes work, Smith-Lever work, Adult Education, Social Security work. In comparison with sister Southern states, Tennessee is some what behind in such recognition. It is to be hoped that increasing

Negroes will be given a chance to direct affairs for Negroes. That a committee be appointed by the President, representing each of the Grand Divisions of the State, to see that this becomes a reality.

In the judgment of most of the outstanding leaders in Tennessee, the year just closed has been the most remarkable one with respect to Inter-Racial Good Will and of genuine cooperation. By building upon the excellent foundations built by the Inter-Racial League and the Inter-Racial Commission, the day is being hastened in which the good life will be enjoyed by all Tennesseans, regardless of color.

Thus, today we "Sing a song full of hope That the present has brought us.

Facing the rising sun Of our new day begun, Let us March on, till victory is won."

Resolutions Committee:
Dr. R. T. Burt, Clarksville.
Mr. G. W. Gore, Jr., Nashville
Dr. S. S. Morris, Nashville.
Mrs. Evelyn Hall, Gallatin.
Mrs. O. W. Sherill, Johnson City
Attorney W. L. Porter, Knoxville

Race Relations - 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Texas.

TEXAS INTERRACIAL GROUP SEEKS TO AID NEGRO STUDENTS

By FRITZ CANSLER

(For the Associated Negro Press)

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation met last Sunday at the Moorland Branch of the Dallas YMCA to consider the report of Dr. R. T. Hamilton of Dallas on a proposed bill to aid Negro students in the securing of courses and degrees that are not now available within the State. The Board decided to make the request of Governor James V. Allred, who has already signified his interest in the bill, to include its consideration in the items taken up in his call for a special session of the state legislature which has been tentatively set for September 30.

Plans were made and a committee appointed looking forward to the financing of a campaign to secure the favorable consideration of the measure when it comes to the attention of the legislature.

The Board also sent letters of commendation to Governor Allred and to Chairman Claude Teal of the Board of Control of the Kerrville Tubercular Hospital recently established at Kerrville for Negro patients. Reports show that much good has already been accomplished and that every available bed has been taken most active of state organizations. with a lengthy waiting list of patients who wish to enter.

Plans were also made to start an endowment for the Interracial Commission for the purpose of securing a full-time paid secretary to promote the work of the commission in the State. Membership of the Board is composed of both racial groups. Attending the meeting were: Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan, Texas, Chairman; W. R. Davis, Nacogdoches, acting secretary; Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie, treasurer; Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth; Dr. W. R. Davis, Nacogdoches; Mrs. Olivia Fuller, Houston; Mrs. Jno. M. Hanna, Dallas; Mrs. A. E. B. Johnson, Marlin; Mrs. D. M. Mason, Dallas; Dr. L. S. church, were fine. Rev. Gable, the new pastor, preached.

Messrs. Walter Swaizey, Leroy Anderson, Phillip Newsome, Jr.

Olivia Fuller, Houston; Mrs. A. V. West, Dallas; Mrs. J. B. Covington, Houston; Mrs. J. S. Crate, Houston; Dr. L. G. Pinkston, and Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas.

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION MEETS AT DALLAS CHURCH

DALLAS, Texas.—Chairman W. R. Banks of Prairie View has issued a call for the fall meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of which sessions are being held in Dallas, November 19-20 at the Abbey Presbyterian Church, corner Harwood and Ross streets.

Mrs. R. R. Moton, wife of the president emeritus of Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, of Virginia and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgia, acting head of the Southern Interracial Commission, will address the meetings. A forum will be conducted by Dr. J. L. Clark of the State Teachers' College, Huntsville, Saturday morning. Other outstanding speakers will appear on the program during the sessions.

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation is one of the most active of state organizations. It has been organized for a long period of years and has accomplished much work of a constructive nature. Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan is chairman and Mrs. B. A. Hodges of Waxahachie is treasurer. Other officers and directors include: Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall; Mrs. J. S. Crate, Houston; Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston; Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville; Prof. S. W. Houston, Huntsville; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth; Dr. W. R. Davis, Nacogdoches; Mrs. Olivia Fuller, Houston; Mrs. Jno. M. Hanna, Dallas; Mrs. A. E. B. Johnson, Marlin; Mrs. D. M. Mason, Dallas; Dr. L. S. church, were fine. Rev. Gable, the new pastor, preached.

Messrs. Walter Swaizey, Leroy Anderson, Phillip Newsome, Jr.

Impressive Service Held At Meeting Of Inter-racial Ass'n

DALLAS.—A very beneficial and impressive annual session of the Texas Interracial Commission was held at Abbey Presbyterian Church November 19-20.

Highlights on the program were the speech of Mrs. Robert Moton, wife of Dr. R. R. Moton, Virginia, president National Federation Colored Women, whose subject was, "How Inter-racial Cooperation Can Advance the Programs of Agricultural Conversation and the National Association of Colored Women." Mrs. Moton, who wore a very becoming black cloth coat trimmed in black lace, with black accessories, was given a big ovation as she rose to begin her address Saturday morning. She related some very interesting facts about Tuskegee and its aim towards education and told of the necessity of having the Negro included in history.

"The Negro has been here since 1619, and if this is a white man's country, his invited guests are being treated rudely," said Mrs. Moton in referring to the saying "This is a white man's country." She referred to Dubois, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes and other widely known educators as examples where education does not ruin the Negro.

Mrs. W. R. Banks, wife of Principal Banks of Prairie View, who was programmed to speak Saturday morning, spoke Friday night instead, filling the place of Mrs. Moton, who was unavoidably detained on her way here at New Orleans, La. Her subject was, "Literature by and about Negroes." Mrs. J. D. Ames, general field secretary of Commission on Interracial Cooperation, also gave an address on Friday night's program.

Dr. R. T. Hamilton spoke effectively on "Education Bill." He told of the contacts committee had made with Governor Allred seeking the provision for Negro students to go to graduate work in states where the schooling is provided.

TEX. BAPTISTS HOLD INTERRACIAL MEETING

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 9—A history-making Baptist Inter-Racial Conference is being held at the Bethesda Baptist Church here in Marshall this week. The Conference is planned with a view to establishing new cooperative relationships between Baptist leaders, white and colored, in this section, through a study of the mutual religious problems, and is conducted by a competent racial committee representing the Baptist General Convention of Texas (white), the Texas and Louisiana Baptist District Association, Bishop College and the College of Marshall (white).

The attendance of the white Baptists is being sponsored by the white leaders and Dr. Chas. T. Alexander (white), Dallas, Tex., representing the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

Among the white speakers to address the conference are: Dr. Chas. T. Alexander, General Director; Dr. F. S. Groner, president of the College of Marshall; Dr. Harlan J. Mathews, pastor, First Baptist Church, Marshall; Dr. John Wharton, pastor, First Baptist Church, Longview, Texas, and many others. Other addresses will be given by President J. J. Rhoads of Bishop College, Marshall; Rev. J. R. Retledge, Rev. S. H. Howard, and other race leaders of the Baptists in this section.

Race Relations - 1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc

Texas

Race, White Students Meet RACERELATIONS To Iron Out Differences OBSERVANCE IS SET FOR SUNDAY

almost complete for an extensive
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 4—observance of Race Relations Week.
Forgetting the barriers of many years' standing that have kept the Federal Council of
races, one ever onca for February 14-21. The com-
temporaries of the other, the stu- mittee plans for the second an-
dents of St. Phillip's Junior college annual "Good Will Assembly" to be HOUSTON—The Houston divi-
located here invited white students held at the Central Christiansion of the Texas Interracial com-
from the University of San Antonio church, St. Paul and Pattersonmission has announced the annual
to be their guests at an entertain-
ment held in the school's library.
The university students gladly
accepted and promised a similar gath-
ering in return.

SET FOR SUNDAY

The Chicago Defender has long and prominent in social, church, and the program and a large number been an advocate of stronger unity club circles was named as chair from each race expected to par- between the races and some day man of the committee and other-ticipate in the worship service. hopes to see the barriers complete-committee chairman have held The follow-up speaker will be ly crushed for the good of the meetings of the members who were Dr. Thomas N. Corothers, rector Rate, the country and the world named by Mrs. Hanna of the Trinity Episcopal church.

White Students Guests At San Antonio College

SAN ANTONIO.—(O)— White day. A speaker from the faculty and by the Houston College glee students from the University of Southern Methodist University club. San Antonio were entertained by has been seceured among the following Dean R. O. Lanier of Houston students of St. John's for col-his presentation, a discussion hour College will be master of cere-lege in the library in annual ef-will be conducted with the young monies. Orange, Va., Review understanding and fellowship be people participating. Sterling. February 25, 1937. between selected youths of two dif. Wheeler, of the University will different races in the hope that they have charge of the meeting of will assume leadership in helping young people. to establish a new social order in America that will be characterized by fairness, justice, good will, and peace." On Monday, February 15, a Con- tinuation Session of the group will be held at the downtown branch

**DALLAS WILL
OBSERVE RACE
RELATION WEEK**

of the YWCA, at which time an effort will be made to evaluate the activities of the week's program and plan for a continuation of the efforts of the committee looking forward to a permanent organization of an interracial commission to function throughout the year.

The following is from the Grove (Texas) Signal-Citizen and is a paper read by Carl

A Paper Read Before Women's Auxiliary of Presbyterian Church

Achievement of The Negro

A Paper Read Before Women's Auxiliary of Presbyterian Church

The following is from the Hey Grove (Texas) Signal-Citizen and is a paper read by Car-

and is a paper read by Carl Pendleton, colored, which she read before the Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church and the World Day of Prayer program. It is reprinted here by request.

"My face is black, my heart strong, my past a bloody story; oppression's reign won't be a long—mine eyes have glimpsed a glory."

Since America demands every race measure itself by the American standard and by this standard it must rise or fall, succeed or fail, and since it is our lot to stand the test for this standard, I beg to remind you, wherever our life touches yours we help or hinder, wherever your life touches ours you make us stronger or weaker. There is no escape; man drags man down or man lifts man up. culture and religion. Today we see you are still giving and doing, and we are mighty proud of it and we do thank you with all our hearts. Now back to some of our achievements. In the field of science we have George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, Ala., who gave to us more than 100 products from the sweet potato, 160 products from the peanut, and over 60 products from the pecan. Along

We do need and appreciate your encouragement, your guidance, your sympathy and your friendly relationship. We honor Abraham Lincoln for his united stand for his country. We honor Woodrow Wilson for his fruitful life in making the world safe for democracy. We honor Franklin Delano Roosevelt for his humanly relationship with the world. products from the pecan. Along with Carver, we have Dr. E. E. Just of Howard University, and Dr. E. M. A. Chandler, who is very much flattered in the commercial world. In music we have J. Rosmond Johnson, Samuel Coleridge Taylor, Nathaniel Dett, Harry T. Burleigh, Roland W. Hayes, Maude Cuney Hare, Julius Bledsoe and Duke Ellington. In education, we have William E. Dulo's, an author;

I believe I was asked to tell some of the achievements of one of the most struggling races on the globe—a race whose beginning was dark and dreary; a race whose travel was that of the emblem of the old rugged cross; a race penniless, homeless and ignorant, but a race who claimed two things in life that would make them willing to dare and do to reach the top. Those two things were Jesus Christ for their Savior and the Southern white man for their friend. We have 17 land grant colleges for negroes, one of which is our

This race is the negro race. state college at Prairie View, Tex. After seventy-odd years of which I am a product. We have plodding along we are proud to 113 other private and denominational schools and colleges. The tell you that the black man has national schools and colleges. The contributed to civilization in the following are in Texas: Bishop fields of science, music, education college, Baptist, which not only and religion. May I add, these contains in arts, sciences and theo- tributions were not made perhapsology, but has also added a thorough without the help of the white race. course in vocational training; Wil- History gives the names of many college, a Methodist Episcopal negroes educated by the aid of school. Both of these great colleges your money or your schools. Per- are in Marshall, Texas; Paul mit me to say that the friendship Quinn, African M. E. school in of the Presbyterians to the black Waco, which has sent out some ex- race is nothing new. You have al- cent material; Quadaloupe, a ways kinder liked us—you even Baptist college, at Sequin, Texas; fell out with one another over us Mary Allen Seminary, Presbyter- at being slaves, and after we wereian, at Crockett, Texas. I would freed you were reunited in love aslike to say I met some of the girls though nothing had ever happen-in Prairie View who had attended ed. You younger ones haven't told Mary Allen, and there was some- us so much about the black man's thing unusual about them that friend we always find where them made them stand out as exemplifying an air of culture and refinement. Presbyterian Board of National Missions helped promote negro men not always found among the

college group you daily contact on the campus. We have Tillotson college, a Congregational school in Austin, another small school doing a great work; and Texas college, colored Methodist Episcopal school in Tyler, Texas, that is climbing by leaps and bounds.

In the field of religion, our ministry is awakening to the needs of the hour, and there's a greater tendency for trained ministers, especially in the larger cities. As you know, the lack of efficient leadership was a handicap to negro progress for a long time. Now we have Dr. L. K. Williams, Bishop Carter, Bishop Hurst, Bishop Jones, and many others, putting Christianity among our people on a high pedestal.

The women, girls and boys of every denomination are trying in surprising numbers to put over a great program for the Master. We have the younger women in The Y. W. C. A., the Junior Mission Circles, and young men and boys in the Y. M. C. A., and the Boy Scout work in America.

We are not doing so much foreign mission work because our home mission call is so urgent and outstanding. The work of God is so strong that we find much to be done in Texas. Christian schools must be helped if their doors are to remain open. Boys and girls are pleading for help to pursue higher training that they may render better service to their fellowman. We find on some of the larger farms in Texas where crime is so heavy that it is due to illiteracy. The word of God is being carried to these farms and churches are being built.

Then, I think of our local conditions, and it seems the mission throughout the meeting. They are aries should pitch their tents right here in Honey Grove and see that the word of God is carried into every home where sin abounds. I'd be so happy if colored Honey Grove could be made a cleaner town and there would be no murdering and butchering of human lives. I feel one of the many reasons of so much crime is such easy access to mad whisky among those who have criminal tendencies. We, the Christian colored people, bow our heads in shame, and our prayers are to God to help us save our town from such blots of sin.

May your having us come together in this Christian way mark the culmination of a spiritual and moral awakening for many people and our town. Whatever you feel that you could do to help us, you

are the teacher, we'll gladly be meeting regularly for the past several months. Mrs. John M. Hanna has been serving as chairman of the local interracial group which has sponsored two annual Race Relations Day programs as the Central Christian church.

Other groups represented in the membership of the Commission include: the Students' Committee on Religious Activities of Southern Methodist university, the YMCA and YWCA, the Negro Chamber of Commerce, the local branch of the NAACP, the Family Consultation Bureau, and other interested individuals. The purpose of the Commission is to study plans for racial co-operation and promote better relations among the races which make up the city's population. Plans were made for a permanent organization for Dallas.

INTER - RACIAL CONFERENCE TO MEET HERE

Students From Texas College Will Attend

HOUSTON.—The College Associations from Houston College and Rice Institute will act as co-hosts over this week end when the Southwest Regional Interracial Conference will meet here. The

Southwest Regional Interracial Conference will meet here. The

The meeting will open with a banquet Friday night and Saturday will be spent at the Girls Camp (Casa Del Mar). Delegates will include students from the following colleges: Prairie View, Sam

Houston State Teachers college; Sam

F. Austin, Tillotson, Sam

Houston, Rice Institute, Texas A

and M. The presidents of the

entertainment associations will act as

and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier.

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Race Relations-1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

WHITE COLLEGE Colleges To Hold HEARS ITS FIRST Joint Seminar To LECTURE BY NEGRO Discuss Problems

By WILLIAM A. AVERY

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Charles T. Loram, instructor in the Graduate School at Yale University, has invited the co-operation of Hampton Institute with the University of North Carolina and Yale University in a seminar conference on "The Education of American Negroes and (white), representing five Southern states, which will be held as one of conducted under auspices of the Carter's lectures, the Rev. DeWitt S. Negorie Corporation and the General Dykes, a young minister, who is Education Board this fall. now pastor of Wiley Memorial M.E. Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.

About twenty of the senior education officials from Africa, selected by the British Colonial Office and the Government of the Union Of South Africa, are invited to the conference. But this Africa, in addition to about 30 of the Southern white youths the State agents for Negro education, voted to have a representative together with a few specially invited guests, are meeting for four weeks at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. The party will also spend a period from the Negro race. The faculty invited guests, are meeting for four weeks at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. The seminar conference will assemble at Hampton Institute on October 13 and will remain until October 19. At

Hampton, consideration will be given to agricultural, industrial and

The Rev. Mr. Dykes delivered a formal-school education. Some of series of lectures on "The Negro" and had an office for personal conferences in the same aims; W. A. Avery, "Problems of dormitory as the other faculty Negro College Administration;" More members had. The nearly five local Johnson, "University Education," hundred persons present—350 of whom were delegates to the conference — were wholehearted in their praise for the lectures they heard from the colored minister. The Rev. Mr. Dykes received his A.B. degree from Clark University, President Frank P. Graham, Gammon Theological Seminary, Professor Odum, Jackson Davis of Atlanta, Ga., and S.P.M. for post-graduate work done in Boston University. His preliminary training was obtained at Morristown N. J. Institute, Morristown, Tenn.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 10, 1937

NEGROES TO HOLD FORUM SERIES ON RACIAL PROBLEMS

Local Teachers and Hampton
Institute Joint Sponsors of
Meetings Beginning

Tuesday

A series of 12 meetings to discuss "live social and economic problems" affecting the Negro race will be inaugurated Tuesday night at the Negro community center on Thirty-fifth street, John R. Picott, president of the Newport News Teachers' league (Negro), announced last night.

The series is sponsored, Picott said, by the league and the extension service of Hampton Institute jointly. Meetings will be held at 7:30 p. m. Prof. T. C. Erwin will be chairman of the forums.

The first program, next Tuesday night, will be a discussion of "The Most Difficult Problems Negroes Face Today." The speakers have not been arranged as to the specific meetings they will address, but include a white woman—Dr. Beulah C. Van Wagenen of the Hampton Institute faculty—and a number of white men and Negroes prominent in education and economics.

Procedure, Picott said, will be a discussion by a "person who is well informed on the subject," with questions and discussing from the floor following. Subjects and dates of the subsequent lectures are:

Nov. 23—What Is Wrong With Marriage and Home Life?

Nov. 30—What Is the Truth About Venereal Diseases and Other Sex Problems?

Dec. 6—Should the United States Help China? (panel discussion).

Dec. 20—Is Anything Wrong With Church, and What Can Be Done About It?

Jan. 4—Should Negroes Go Into Politics?

Jan. 18—Why Do Negroes Not Patronize Negro Businesses More?

Jan. 25—Should Negroes Join Labor Unions?

Feb. —Superstitions and Negro Life.

Feb. 15—Are Negroes Entitled to More Than They Are Getting From

Virginia

the State and Federal Governments?

Feb. 27—(Sunday) —What Is the Future for Negroes?

Speakers who have been invited to speak and participate in the discussions include:

Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John M. Gandy, president, Virginia State college; Dr. Beulah C. Van Wagenen, dean of women, Hampton Institute; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor of history, Virginia State college; Arthur Davis, professor of English, Virginia Union University; Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, U. S. department of labor; Mrs. Hazel Moore, birth control clinical research bureau, New York; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, physician and surgeon, Norfolk; Don A. Davis, chairman, executive board, National Negro Business League; Byron Hopkins, Richmond attorney; L. F. Palmer, principal, Huntington high school; R. H. Pree, Newport News attorney; A. Ogden Porter, professor of history, Hampton Institute; J. R. Picott, principal, John Marshall school; Mrs. Effie M. Drake; Dr. M. M. Ward, Newport News dentist; Mrs. Rose B. Browne, Virginia State college.

Race Relations - 1937
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Wm. M. Cooper Is Chairman Of Committee

Many Noted Speakers Scheduled To Be At Session

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The report of the study committee of the Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation will be one of the big features of the forthcoming inter-racial conference to be held here Monday, April 12, at First Baptist Church, white. Prof. William M. Cooper of the Hampton Institute extension service is chairman of the committee.

Other members of this committee are Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Miss Florence Stubbs of Farmville State Teachers College, J. L. B. Buck, state department of education; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Miss Edna M. Colson, Virginia State College; William Shands Meachan, associate editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Dr. Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College; and Major L. C. White of Hampton Institute.

18TH ANNUAL MEETING

What this report will deal with is not revealed in the announcements sent out relative to the conference by Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, and chairman of the Virginia Commission.

This year's meeting will mark the eighteenth annual conference of the commission which generally has been meeting at old historic St. Paul's Church in Richmond. The conference was held last year at Freemason Street Baptist Church in Norfolk.

Among the speakers listed for the one-day conference are Miss Fletcher F. Howell and Miss Blanche Sydnor White, who will represent the Baptists; Dr. J. J. Murray of Lexington, who will appear for the Presbyterians; and

Mrs. James A. Richardson, representing the Methodists.

OTHER SPEAKERS

In addition to these Dr. Hunter B. Blakely, Staunton; Prof. L. F. Palmer, principal, Huntington High School, Newport News; Dr. Isaac Fisher, editor of the Southern Workman; J. A. Oliver of the Negro Organization Society, and Fred M. Alexander and A. G. Richardson will speak.

Danville, Va., Register
May 25, 1937

URGES LIGHT ON NEGRO PROBLEM

Burden of Unemployment Is Likely to Fall on Race, Dr. Eleazer Fears

A representative audience of white and colored citizens heard Dr. R. B. Eleazer, inter-racial secretary for the south, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University of Richmond, a leading Negro educator, spoke at the Inter-racial mass meeting held Sunday afternoon at Main Street Methodist Church.

Stressing a fair and just consideration on the part of the white man for the colored people, Dr. Hancock touched on many of the immediate problems facing the Negro populations throughout the south and the nation.

Dr. Eleazer, who has spent fifteen years in inter-racial work, having recently succeeded Dr. W. W. Alexander as the leader of the movement in the south, quoted Dr. Thomas Nelson Page as having said that all of the mistakes that could have been made in dealing with the race question in the south have been made.

"I think, however," he said, "that in holding such a meeting as this we are making no mistake. What we are doing is more light, and less heat in dealing with the question."

Dr. Hancock said that he was very much afraid that "the burden of unemployment is going to fall on" the Negro race, and that it was becoming increasingly difficult for the Negro race to advance under conditions as they exist today.

Danville, Va., Bee
May 24, 1937

Appeals Mark Inter-Racial Meeting Here

Negro Leader Makes Plea for Aid of White Race in Solving Problems

Repeating the call of the Macedonians to the Apostle Paul to "Come over smooth, but we are finding that the and help us," Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University of Richmond, one of the leading negro educators of the south, plead with his white hearers at the inter-racial meeting at Main Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon to keep a close personal contact with the negro race and to help them solve their problems which are becoming more and more menacing with the competition of white labor for the jobs that have for so many years been regarded as negro labor.

"When," said he, "in your efforts to preserve your racial integrity, you segregate us, do not leave us to ourselves, but come and see that we are taken care of. You must come over the line and help us, for unless this bridge of segregation has something else to go along with it, it cannot succeed, but will mean the elimination of the negro race. I do not believe the answer to our inter-racial problem is to be found in democracy or in our economic forces. I believe it is to be found in the religion of Jesus Christ and if this religion cannot bring the white and colored man together on a living basis, then that religion will be a failure.

A representative audience of colored and white citizens, men and women, heard Dr. Hancock and Dr. R. B. Eleazer, inter-racial secretary for the south, the colored people packing their side of the church auditorium and overflowing into the gallery the white citizens also having their side of the church pretty well filled.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. Allen B. Stanger, president of the Danville Ministers' Association. Dr. Eleazer was introduced by Michael Bradshaw, editor of The Danville Register, and a personal friend of the speaker. Rev. Fred R. Chenault, pastor of Main street church introduced Dr. Hancock, a very warm friend of the slow progress he is making, having been developed between the negro and the white people.

"One of our big problems," said he, "is how we can make a living, and unless you can help us to solve it, we are lost. Another danger is that the negro may become impatient because of the slow progress he is making. Dr. Hancock, a very warm friend of the negro, having been developed between the negro and the white people.

Virginia

two as a result of their association to but toward their own leaders as well. "I believe, that the only way to gether in Richmond.

The musical program was featured by two selections by the Langston high school glee club, which was very much enjoyed by the audience. "I always feel," said Dr. Hancock, "that when the white and colored people come together in a meeting like this to discuss matters that they will learn something and that good will

Dr. Elaezer, who has spent fifteen years in inter-racial work, having recently succeeded Dr. W. W. Alexander as the leader of the movement in the south, quoted Dr. Thomas Nelson Page as having said that of

all the mistakes that could have been made in dealing with the race question the south has made them all. "I think, however," said he, "that in holding such a meeting as this we are making no mistake. What we are doing is more light, and less heat in dealing with the question."

He too named the questions of personal contact with the negro race and to help them solve their problems beginning to live in a land of jobless race prejudice and race supremacy men, and I am very much afraid that as two of the most troublesome obstacles to be encountered in dealing with the competition on the burden of unemployment is going to fall on my race; that it is going to be very much more difficult to advance in the coming years.

Then there has developed a new white man. The old white man designated certain work for colored labor, but now the white man is going after anything in sight. Formerly the white man picked and chose, now he takes the jobs as they come.

"The most that the colored man has to sell is his labor, and you can make use of your labor only as you can sell it.

Dr. Hancock pointed out several dangers which he feels are being faced at this time, one of which is the laudable tendency on part of the white man to preserve racial integrity, as against the negro's desire for recognition. "There are two ways," said he, "by which this can be met. One is by force on part of the white man, the other by fairness. If you will give the negro a chance to prove himself he will make good and will take a pride in his own racial integrity. Dr. Hancock called attention to the fact that he had turned down scores of invitations to eat with white people to whom he was to speak, because he did not feel that social equality was an essential factor.

"One of our big problems," said he, "is how we can make a living, and unless you can help us to solve it, we are lost. Another danger is that the negro may become impatient because of the slow progress he is making. Dr. Hancock, a very warm friend of the negro, having been developed between the negro and the white people.



COMMUNITY LEADERS RECOMMEND INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE ON ABERDEEN SETTLEMENT

White and Negro men prominent in Newport News, Hampton, and vicinity met at the Aberdeen resettlement project yesterday to discuss the needs of the project from the standpoint of public relations and recommended the addition of several white men to the existing sponsors committee, made up of Negroes with one exception. Those present included—seated in front, the Rev. Dr. Herman T. Stevens, pastor of Orcutt Avenue Baptist church; front row, left to right, L. R. Reynolds, director of the Virginia commission on interracial relations, Richmond; William R. Walker Jr., Negro, community manager of the Aberdeen settlement; Don A. Davis, Negro; Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute; Miss

Martha Smith of Raleigh, N. C., representing the resettlement administration; Columbus Andrews, resettlement administration representative; Thomas J. Hundley, local real estate man; the Rev. J. K. M. Lee, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and George T. Hardy, chairman of the Newport News interracial committee. Back row, left to right—Lee E. Wilson, Negro, of Hampton; L. C. White, Negro, of Hampton; Prof. N. B. Clark, Negro, principal of Booker T. Washington school; Dr. Harry D. Howe, Hampton physician; Rev. A. A. Galvin, Negro, pastor First Baptist church; the Rev. Bernard S. Via, pastor Grace Methodist church; and William M. Harrison, editor the Times-Herald. (Daily Press Staff Photo.)

Race Relations-1937 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Norfolk, Va. P.M.
January 28, 1937.

Women Discuss

Racial Problem

Roanoke, Jan. 27.—(A)—A discussion of "Our Opportunity," in dealing with the Southern Negro problem closed the two-day meeting of the Institute of the Woman's Auxiliary, Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, here early this afternoon.

Improvement, it was pointed out, will depend largely on education in health, social responsibility and vocations to prepare the Negro better for their economic status. Part of the so-called race prejudice was a result of class distinction growing out of the low economic situation of the Negro as much as color distinction, the discussion brought out.

A Matter of Tolerance

SPEAKING before the Richmond language the editors of the Richmond Baptist Ministers Conferencemond paper have said time and white and colored, assembled to join again every word attributed to Dr meeting the Rev. Joseph T. Hill reHill, minus the pointed reference to marked that "the Confederacy surthe Confederacy and Appomattox rendered its sword at Appomattox With laudable liberalism of mind but it did not there surrender his conthey have inveighed against the peg victions." He was talking about theged status of the Negro in economics oppressed, repressed and handicapped health, politics, and his repressor tenth man in America. To support socially.

his Appomattox, this, he asserted. It appears then, that what is needed for masses of the people there based upon the part of Dr. Hill's critics been no change of attitude towards to separate the truth stated dragging the Negro—for them the Negro is matically from the truth stated today what he was. They are de-colorlessly.

termined that no effort the Negro If we choose to have our truths might put forth will raise him, or enclosed in cellophane wrappers and change his status in economics handed out in disguise we obtain a health, politics—or, socially or reli much more pleasant effect, but we giously." provoke very little thought and dis-

The speaker then told his white audience. If we engage with absolute brethren that "as Christians you have candor in dispensing the truth have not given us brotherhood. You we produce a few paroxysms but they have given us an orthodox God, treatment is much more effective. backed by fundamentalism, but you Minus his approach via the Conference have withheld fellowship." And rederacy and Appomattox, which are warned them that if they continued sacred symbols not to be violated in to offer God without fellowship, the any southern company, we doubt Negro would turn to Communism, from a reading of liberal quotations

Virginia.

which offered fellowship without from Dr. Hill's address that he heaven in their odorous penurious-God. missed the mark factually. His ness—and we are not trying to be

As a result of Dr. Hill's speech he critics may be reproached editorially by the see this.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. Moreover, reports say that his remarks "jolted" interracial accord in Richmond, and that there is considerable difference of opinion among his own racial brethren as to the wisdom of his remarks.

THE Times-Dispatch charged the minister with "overdramatic statement," and undertook to refute what he said. That recalls a saying attributed to Voltaire: "I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it." In less frank and forthright language the editors of the Richmond paper have said time and again every word attributed to Dr. Hill, minus the pointed reference to the Confederacy and Appomattox. With laudable liberalism of mind, they have inveighed against the segregated status of the Negro in economics, health, politics, and his repression socially.

It appears then, that what is needed upon the part of Dr. Hill's critics is to separate the truth stated dramatically from the truth stated colorlessly.

If we choose to have our truths
enclosed in cellophane wrappers and
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We still have much faith in the efficiency of Christianity and on this

TAKING the situation economic point alone do we feel that Dr. Hill
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Times-Dispatch selected "the im-ginning to study the whole race
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one of the most flagrant scandals in abruptly at the color line. That is
the southern social system. Ac-in so far as seeking the truth is
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ment of education there was a difference, over thirty years ago, of 48 southern liberals unable to take their per cent in favor of the more advanced race, in the expenditure of educational funds by southern states. This included, of course, state supported colleges as well as elementary and secondary schools. It is a little surprising to find 48 per cent in favor of the more advanced race, in the expenditure of educational funds by southern states. This included, of course, state supported colleges as well as elementary and secondary schools. Today, they often speak themselves, but discrimination has grown to 252 per cent. It is also disappointing to find them trying to intimidate a courageous Negro who has the temerity to speak out frankly upon the vital questions upon which they often speak themselves, but discrimination has grown to 252 per cent. We do not want to go in for a distortion of

As to health, let us take tuberculosis alone. In Virginia, for example, there are three and one-half cases of TB among Negroes to every white case, still, Virginia spends \$5.00 of public funds for the care and treatment of the one white case to every \$1.00 spent for the treatment of the three and one-half colored cases. facts, of course, but frankness is needed in the discussion of these questions. If those concerned will exercise more tolerance the truth will not hurt. On the other hand it will make us free.

Winston Speaks On Racial Relations

colored cases. Rising from a sick bed to fill the
Virginia herds its epileptic and engagement, Dr. Robert R. Moton
feeble-minded Negro children with of Capahosic, President emeritus
adult lunatics. The state provides of Tuskegee University, spoke Sun-
separate colonies for the care and day evening before a large con-
treatment of white children similarly gregation at Ware Church on in-
afflicted. ter-racial relations.

During the past thirty years the was introduced by Dr. H. S. Osburn Negro worker has been gradually of the church, and owing to his frozen out of the skilled and other illness, spoke very briefly and in-gainful occupations. The wages to formally. Dr. Moton said that the relations between the white and Negro races were on a much better and

gradual realization of the groundlessness of fear and suspicion this he cannot and should not be replies received, Dr. Moton said, all which had existed. He related satisfied with. several anecdotes and personal experience in support of his thesis that the races can and should seek amalgamation with whites by dwelling together in mutual respect and self-respect. All that the Negro the result of a questionnaire he his audience, which included persons has the right to ask of the white sent to 2,000 leaders of the Negro sons of all denominations.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Norfolk, Va. **PM**
January 28, 1937

Women Discuss

Racial Problem

Roanoke, Jan. 27.—(P)—A discussion of "Our Opportunity," in dealing with the Southern Negro problem closed the two-day meeting of the Institute of the Woman's Auxiliary, Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, here early this afternoon.

Improvement, it was pointed out, will depend largely on education in health, social responsibility and vocations to prepare the into better their economic status. Part of the so-called race prejudice was a result of class distinction growing out of the low economic situation of the Negro as much as color distinction, the discussion brought brought out.

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As a result of Dr. Hill's speech he critics must be tolerant in order to dramatic. was reproached editorially by the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Moreover, reports say that his remarks "jolted" interracial accord in Richmond, and that there is considerable religiously it is hard to defend. The men, especially the women, are being difference of opinion among his own Times-Dispatch selected "the im-ginning to study the whole race racial brethren as to the wisdom of proving status of Negro education" question. At long last—to borrow his remarks.

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THE Times-Dispatch charged the minister with "overdramatic statement," and undertook to refute what he said. That recalls a saying attributed to Voltaire: "I wholly dis approve of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it." In less frank and forthright

language the editors of the Richmond Times-Dispatch charged the southern social system. As far as seeking the truth is one of the most flagrant scandals in abruptly at the color line. That is, the southern social system. According to the United States department of education there was a difference, over thirty years ago, of 48 southern liberals unable to take their per cent in favor of the more advanced race, in the expenditure of ed. ining to find them trying to intimidate educational funds by southern states, date a courageous Negro who has This included, of course, state supported colleges as well as elementary upon the vital questions upon which and secondary schools. Today, they often speak themselves, but discrimination has grown to 252 per with measured caution. We do not want to go in for a distortion of cent.

As to health, let us take tuber culosis alone. In Virginia, for example, there are three and one-half cases of TB among Negroes to exercise more tolerance the truth very white case, still, Virginia will not hurt. On the other hand it spends \$5.00 of public funds for the "will make us free." Gloucester, Va. Gazette

Rising from a sick bed to fill the Virginia herds its epileptic and engagement, Dr. Robert R. Moton feeble-minded Negro children with of Capahosic, President emeritus of Tuskegee University, spoke Sunday before a large audience, which included but three answered an emphatic as a human being, and less than race. Of between 1400 and 1500 responses received, Dr. Moton said, all this he cannot and should not be satisified with.

As a refutation of the fear still "No" to the question if inter-marriage held in some quarters that Negroesriage was held desirable. seek amalgamation with whites by Dr. Moton's brief address was inter-marriage, Dr. Moton cited listened to with great interest by the result of a questionnaire he his audience, which included persons sent to 2,000 leaders of the Negro sons of all denominations

February 18, 1937

On Racial Relations

Rising from a sick bed to fill the

Dr. Moton said that the rela tions between the white and Negro races were on a much better and happier basis today than at any time in the past, and that it was largely due to a better understanding between them and to a gradual realization of the ground lessness of fear and suspicion which had existed. He related several anecdotes and personal ex perience in support of his thesis that the races can and should dwell together in mutual respect and self-respect. All that the Negro has the right to ask of the white race, he said, is that he be treated

Crime, Health, Schools Topics Of Discussion

Large Attendance Is Expected At Session On April 12

(Special to Journal and Guide)

LYNCHBURG, Va.— Between two and three hundred white and Negro educators and leaders are expected here Monday, April 12 to attend the 18th annual state interracial conference to be held at First Baptist Church, white, for a one day session.

With the exception of the last annual conference in Norfolk last year, these annual conferences have been held at historical St. Paul's Church in Richmond. White and Negro leaders long connected with the interracial movement in Virginia have always attended these conferences.

INVITED TO LYNCHBURG

The conference comes to Lynchburg on the invitation of the local "quiet educational methods" with Dr. J. Calloway Robertson.

Among other things the conference will hear a report from the Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College and state chairman of the commission, said to have a seat in school all day.

Fred M. Alexander, state super-day.

visor of Negro schools; some pop-

ulation problems like crime and

health, educational approach to

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in which A. G. Richardson, assist-

ant state supervisor of Negro

schools, will participate.

In a statement announcing the

forthcoming conference, Dr. R. E.

Blackwell, president of Randolph-

Macon College and state chairman

of the conference, said the inter-

racial commission makes no at-

tempt to solve the race problem

but recognizes that intelligent

whites and Negroes should study

these problems with a view to a

better understanding of the race question.

PASS NO RESOLUTIONS

Dr. Blackwell also pointed out that the commission does not make it a habit of passing resolutions condemning or condoning any practice. It operates on the assumption that the influence of the best white and Negro people can materially affect race relations.

The public session Monday night will be addressed by Dr. Hunter B. Blakely, pastor, First Presbyterian Church of Staunton of which the late President Woodrow Wilson was a communicant and whose father was for years the pastor. All persons interested in the commission's work or interracial understanding are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

EXPECT LARGE ATTENDANCE

That a large attendance is expected at the conference is attested by the fact that upwards of 2,500 Negroes and whites belonging to the commission and in some cases the president of these schools are members.

Music for the meeting Monday night will be furnished by a group of Negro artists.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier

March 28, 1937

INTER-RACIAL MEETING AT LYNCHBURG APR. 12

ASHLAND, Va., Mar. 27. (AP)—The Virginia commission on inter-racial cooperation will consider the advisability of replacing races.

The conference comes to Lynchburg on the invitation of the local "quiet educational methods" with Dr. J. Calloway Robertson.

Among other things the conference will hear a report from the Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College and state chairman of the commission, said to have a seat in school all day.

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Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held in the First Baptist church at Lynchburg. Last year the commission met in Norfolk, but previously conducted its annual sessions in St. Paul's church in Richmond.

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Race Relations-1937

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Danville, Va., Bee
May 22, 1937

Inter-Racial Body Elects Its Officers

Adopt Resolutions Endorsing Sanitarium Plan; Mass Meeting Sunday

The annual interracial mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Main Street Methodist church. Plans were completed at a meeting of the Danville Interracial Commission yesterday.

Officers were elected and resolutions endorsing the erection of the proposed tubercular sanatorium for negroes were passed.

Dr. J. M. Shelburne was reelected chairman along with Dr. G. W. Goode vice chairman; I. W. Taylor, secretary; and C. G. Holland, treasurer. Five new members were elected to the board: Dr. Samuel Newman, Michael Bradshaw, Dr. Jerry Luck, P. S. Broadnax, and the Rev. C. N. Hawk.

At the mass meeting Dr. Eleazer will represent the whites in his address.

Dr. R. B. Eleazer, Interracial Secretary of the South, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, president of Virginia Union University, will be the speakers at the Sunday mass meeting scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock.

Danville, Va., Register
July 3, 1937

CITES INTERRACIAL RELATIONS AID

Meacham Says White Workers See Identity of Economic Interest With Negro Workers

HAMPTON, Va., July 2.—(AP)—William Shands Meacham, associate editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, told the Welfare Institute of the Negro Organization Society of

Virginia tonight that the tendency among white workers of the South to recognize "their identity of economic interest" with Negro workers constituted a development of "transcending importance" in interracial relations.

"I think the fact that labor organizers are now concerning themselves with the problems of Negro workers is a striking fact, and we must not miss its significance," Meacham declared in the address delivered at Hampton Institute.

A member of the committee appointed by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation to recommend a more vigorous program of interracial cooperation, Meacham said he saw many "hopeful signs" in interracial relations in Virginia.

"When and where collective bargaining has been practiced in Southern industry in the past," he said, "it has been regarded as the exclusive right of white workers. Yet in recent months I have seen Negro workers engaged in the exercise of this right in Richmond, and I did not observe any marked excitement as a result of this development."

"This tendency toward white recognition of mutual interests with Negro workers can fairly be said to be of transcending importance in interracial relations in the South. The essentially tragic feature of government in the South since the War Between the States has been that politicians have been able to rise to power and positions as directors of state government by dealing in slogans that were supposed to represent ideals, but that were actually designed to appeal to prejudice.

Under such characteristically Southern slogans as Cole E. Blease's 'white supremacy,' the whole South became bogged down in the mire of sharecropping, in the shadow of the plantation economy of slaveocracy. Under the restricted franchise system of the South, that has tended to limit the vote to the direct beneficiaries of government, the white South as well as the Negro South has been disfranchised and has suffered."

Meacham said the "collapsing tenancy system of the South and the obviousness of the picture presented by human reservoirs of surplus labor around Southern industries" was driving old-style Southern politicians of the screens behind which they formerly did business."

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 14, 1937

Interracial Youth Rally Opens Tomorrow at Hampton

HAMPTON, (AP)—With 300 advance registrations recorded, one of the first interracial meetings ever held in Peninsula Virginia, scheduled to open today at Hampton Normal Institute, is expected to be of particular interest to the youths attending, it was announced yesterday by George Cole Jr., chairman of the youth rally.

Cole said that practically every major religious denomination in the section is represented in the registration and that it would not be surprising to count an attendance of 500.

Cole, freshman at Duke University, originated the idea. He is being assisted in the plans by W. A. Aery, director of education at Hampton Institute; the Rev. Bernard Via, pastor of Grace Methodist Church in Newport News and the Rev. Charles Pratt, supply pastor at First Presbyterian Church, Newport News.

The rally is planned to meet a definite need of young people by offering a concrete approach to the problems of leisure, employment, racial relations, relations between the sexes and youth's attitude toward the church, Cole explained.

Should the rally fulfil its founders' anticipations, the members of the planning committee hope to organize a federation of young people from all denominations on the Peninsula and to repeat the

ASK HAMPTON INSTITUTE TO AID SEMINAR CONFAB ON EDUCATION

dresses by Rev. Dr. Anson P. Stokes Washington, D. C., and Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., rector of the College of William and Mary.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 8—Dr. Charles T. Loram, sterling professor in the graduate school at Yale University, has invited the cooperation of Hampton Institute with the University of North Carolina and October 27 will be spent at Yale by Doctor Loram and his associates.

The period from October 20 to October 27 will be spent at Yale by Doctor Loram and his associates. The directors of the seminar-conference on "The Education of American Negroes and the Native Africans," which will be conducted under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board this Fall.

The directors of the seminar-conference are Dr. Charles T. Loram and Professor Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina. The members of the executive committee include President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina; Prof. Odum, Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, Doctor Loram, and President Arthur Howe of Hampton.

About 20 of the senior education officials from Africa, selected by the British Colonial office and the government of the Union of South Africa, and about 30 of the state agents for Negro education, together with a few specially invited guests, are meeting for four weeks at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

To Assemble at Hampton
The seminar confab will assemble at Hampton Institute on October 13 and will remain at Hampton until October 19. At Hampton consideration will be given to agricultural, industrial and normal school education. Some of the speakers and subjects follow: Arthur Howe "Hampton and Its Aims;" W. A. Aery, "Problems of Negro College Administration;" Mordecai Johnson, "University Education of Negroes;" T. C. Walker "Negro and his Farm in Gloucester County, Virginia;" R. B. Eleazer "The Negro in the Press" J. B. Pierce "The Negro County Agent;" Arthur Raper "Lynchings;" S. L. Smith, "Negro School Buildings;" W. M. Cooper, "The Negro in Industry;" S. Arthur Devan, "Religion in Negro Colleges," and ad-